THE LIFE OF *CAROLUS GUSTAVUS* OF *BAVARIA*, Count Palatine at *Kleeburg*, King of *Sueden*.

The Tenth of the Name.

LONDON,
Printed for the Author, 1688.

The Life of
CAROLUS GUSTAVUS.

Carolus-Guſtavus of *Bavaria*, whoſe Life we now propoſe to deſcribe, was Born at *Nicoping* in *Sueden* on the eighth of *November*, 1622. and was the Son of *John-Caſimir* Count *Palatin* at *Kleebourg*, and of the Princeſs *Katharine*, the Daughter of *Charles* the 9th, and Siſter of the Great *Guſtavus-Adolphus* Kings of *Sueden*. Thus He had the ſame Origine, as the Dukes of *Two Bridges*, and the Electors *Palatine*; and deſcended from *Robert* of *Bavaria*, the third Emperour of the Name. He was brought up at the Court of *Sueden*; and performed his Studies at *Upſal*, a Famous Univerſity in the Province of *Upland*. He perfected thoſe firſt Notices by being Converſant with the moſt Eminent Perſonages, and his Governors; and learnt Forreign Tongues during the ſeveral Voyages 1622.

he made in *Europe*, and so familiariz'd the use of them to himself, that as he was besides thoroughly acquainted with the Interest of Princes, he could without Interpreters treat with their Ministers. On which account *Ragotzki* Prince of *Transilvania*, having discours'd him for two whole hours, said, *he had never seen a more Understanding Prince, nor more Wise; and that if ever he came to be a King, he would be the Happyness of his Subjects, and the Terror of his Enemies.* He stay'd a pretty while at *Paris*, Lodging at the House of *Martin Bocquet*, a Famous Boorder; and had such a kind remembrance for that Host, that during the whole time of his Reign, he had him presented by his Resident on the first day of the Year to the worth of a thousand Francks in Plate. Tho' he seem'd to be of a very strong Complexion, he was subject in his Youth to continual Maladies; and did not 'till his twentieth Year begin to enjoy a perfect health.

But before we proceed further, it will not be improper to relate in this place what occurr'd after the Death of *Gustavus-Adolphus*, and observe the State of

of the *Swedish* Affairs 'till the year 1642. *Christina* the only Daughter of that Great King succeeded him; *Oxenstiern* Chancellor of *Sweden* undertook the direction of the War in *Germany*; and transferr'd the Chancery to *Erfurt*. There the Electors and the other *Protestant* Princes of the Empire assembled; and having (a) renew'd their Alliance with *Sweden*, resolv'd to continue the War with four Armies. *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* General of the first, took *Bamberg* in *Franconia*, *Ratisbone* (b) in *Bavaria*, and defeated *John de Werth* at *Arnebaw*. *Arnheim* Marechal of *Saxony*, General of the other, entred into *Silesia*; and trifling away time in hearkning to Propofals of Peace made to him by *Wallestein*, suffer'd *Francfort* upon the *Oder* to be lost. *Horn* and *Bannier*, who Commanded another, seiz'd on diverse Places in *Alsatia* and *Swaben*; and beat the *Bavarians* in several Encounters. *Baudisin* partak'd the last with *George* Duke of *Lunenbourg*: and being less strong than the Elector of *Cologne*, and the Duke of *Newbourg*, who were powerfully succour'd by the *Infanta* of *Spain* Princess

(a) The 7. of Jan. 1633.

(b) 4. of Dec. 1633

of *Flanders*, was constrain'd to abandon to them the Conquests he had made in that Electorate. The Duke of *Lunenbourg* being more successful in *Westphalia*, took *Minden*: Besieged (a) *Hamelen*, a Town of Importance, and the Key of those on the *Weser*. At *Oldendorff* he defeated (b) the Count *de Merode*, the Leader of the *Imperialists*, who was advanced to deliver the Besieged, kill'd him himself with five thousand of his Men: and took two thousand five hundred Prisoners: made himself Master of the Town, and afterward of that of (c) *Osnabrugg*.

(a) 25. of May. 1633

(b) 28. of July. 1633

(c) 2. of Sep. 1633.

The *Landtgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the Mareschal *de Kniphausen* took (d) *Hildesheim*, after a Siege of six Months and a half: the *Rhingrave Otto-Lewis*, Governor of Upper *Alsatia*, won a (e) Battel at *Waruweil* over the Marquis of *Baden* and Colonel *Mercy*: Mareschal *Arnheim*, who Besieged *Zuittaw*, (f) in another Battel near *Lignitz* defeated General *Colloredo*, who meant to have succoured the Besieged: *John Bannier*, reduc'd (g) *Francfort* upon the *Oder* again into the subjection to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, and Mareschal *Horn*

(d) 15. of Jan. 1634.

(e) 16. of Feb. 1634

(f) 3. of May. 1634

(g) 23. of May. 1634

Horn made considerable Progresses in *Swaben*.

But *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*, the Emperour's Son, *Generalissimo* of his Armies in *Wallestein*'s stead, this General having been kill'd at *Egra* by his Sovereign's order, who suspected him of aiming to Usurp the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, recover'd (a) *Ratisbone*; and being seconded by *Ferdinand* Cardinal Infant of *Spain*, who cross'd *Germany* to go into *Flanders* to take Possession of the Government of those Countries, defeated (b) at *Norlinguen*, *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar*, and Mareschal *Horn*, and kill'd sixteen thousand of their Men. This Victory brought in Subjection to the *Imperialists*, *Francfort* upon the *Mein*, *Augsbourg*, *Noremberg*, *Ulm*, *Wormes*; and made the *Swedes* quit *Bavaria*, *Swaben*, the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and almost all *Franconia*. The *Spaniards* and *Imperialists* under the Conduct of the Baron *de Firnamonde* surprized (c) *Philipsbourg*, whose Ditches they passed, being frozen over; and brought away *Arnaut* Prisoner, Governour of the Place. *John de Werth* seiz'd on *Spire* which was only kept by the Inhabitants;

(a) 16. of July. 1634

(b) 17. of Aug. 1634

(c) 24. of Jan. 1635.

habitants; and the Count of *Emden* General of the *Spaniards*, being sent by Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy* Governour of the Low-Countries, seiz'd (a) on *Treves*, where the Elector then was, who was carry'd Pris'ner to *Luxemberg*, then to *Namur*, to *Treneares* near *Bruxelles*, to *Ghent*, and from thence to *Vienna*. The Elector of *Saxony* came to a Reconciliation with the Emperour by the Treaty he made at *Prague*, on Condition, *that the Exercise of the* Protestant Religion, *should be free in the Empire, saving in the Hereditary Countries of the House of* Austria: *That the Elector should enjoy the Ecclesiastical Goods for Fifty years: that afterwards the Dispute of Religion should be Regulated by the ways of Justice: that he should dispose of all Places in the Archbishoprick of* Magdebourg: *that his Son should be Administrator of it: that the Empire should contribute the necessary sums to Satisfy the* Swedes *if they would accept of Peace; that the Emperour should be solely obliged to constrain those that should refuse to enter thereinto; And that the* Catholique, *and* Protestant *Princes should be Re-established in their Estates.*

(a) 26. of March. 1635.

William Duke of *Weymar*, *George-William*,

William, Elector of *Brandenbourg*; Several other *Protestant* Princes and some *Imperial* Towns accepted of this Peace. *William Landtgrave* of *Hessel-Cassel*, and the *Swedes* refused it; and furthermore those Latter complain'd of the Elector of *Saxony*'s Ingratitude.

On another side *Lewis* the 13th, King of *France*, who had receiv'd the Elector of *Trives* into his Protection, declared War (a) against the *Spaniards*: renewed the Treaties of Ally- (a) 19. of May. 1635
ance with *Christina* Queen of *Sweden*; and made *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* General of his Armies in *Germany*. This Powerfull support upheld the drooping fortune of the *Swedes*. *John Bannier* with an Army of twenty four thousand Men ravag'd *Saxony*, out of revenge for the Electors inconstancy; and took the City of *Havelberg* by assault. The *Landtgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel* Surprized *Minden*; and delivered *Hannaw* from its Siege, which *Ramsay* a *Scotchman* Governour of the Place, had defended for a whole Year, against three several Generals of the Empire, and ruined their Armies. *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* being joyn'd with the Cardinal *de la Valette*, who Commanded

Commanded the *French*, revictualled *Colmar*, *Schelstadt*, and *Benfeld*; and took *Sauerne*, where he had the forefinger of the Left hand, shot off by a Musquet-Bullet. *Bannier* being too weak to Succour *Magdelbourg*, which (a) 27. of June 1636 was (a) taken by the Elector of *Saxony*, retired into the Dutchy of *Mecklembourg*,; and when he had joyn'd twelve thousand *Suedes* Conducted by (b) 24. of Sep. 1636 *Wrangel*, he defeated (b) the *Saxons* at *Wistock*, and the *Imperialists* Commanded by *Hasfeld*, *Maracini*, *Wirdorf*, and *Gols*. He kill'd the three last of these Generals: their Principal Officers: Eight Thousand Soldiers; took a vast number of Prisoners, and their Baggage and Artillery. Afterwards he ravag'd the *Mark* of *Brandenbourg*: entred into *Turinge*, where he secured *Erfurt* that was upon the Parley with the Elector of *Saxony*: and seiz'd on *Tergaw*. *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* and the Cardinal *de la Valette* drove *Galas* out of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, wherein he was entred with sixty thousand Men, and had Besieged *S. Jean de L' Aulne*, which *Rantzaw* defended; and (c) took *Jonville* and some other (c) Nov. 1637. places of *la Franche Comte*.

The

The Emperour *Ferdinand* the *Second* being dead (a) some time before, and his Son *Ferdinand* the *Third* having succeeded him by Election, *Maternic* General of the *Imperialists* (b) Besieged *Hermestein*, which *la Saludie* held for the *French* King; and *Jean de Werth* took this Fort upon Composition. Count *Galas* march'd to the Succours of the Elector of *Saxony*, who was smartly press'd by the *Suedes*; and constrain'd *Bannier*, who Besieg'd *Leipsick*, to retire into *Pomerania*; but *Bannier* being reinforced with the Troups which *Carolus-Gustavus Wrangel*, and Chancellor *Oxenstiern* had brought to him, cut off Provisions on all sides from *Galas*, who had follow'd him; made him raise the Siege of *Anclam*: push'd him into *Bobeme*; and took (c) *Gartz*, *Wolgast*, *Dam*, and *Landsperg*. *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar*, made himself Master (d) of *Sekingen*, *Ausfembourg*, *Wadshut*, and Beleaguer'd *Rhinfeld*, the four Forrest Towns of *Alsatia*. While he was on the other side of the *Rhine* with a part of his Troups, *Jean de Werth* follow'd by the *Imperialists* and *Bavarians*, charg'd (e) the other, Commanded by *Henry* Duke of *Rohan*, who was wounded by

(a) 29. of Feb. 1637

(b) Mar. 1637.

(c) 1638.

(d) Jan. 1638.

(e) 28. of Feb. 1638.

by two Musketades, whereof he dy'd some days after; and during the Conflict he put Succours into the Place. On the Morrow, the Duke of *Weymar* being return'd into his Camp, went to (a) attacque *John de Werth*, who was Entrench'd at *Bixon*; and having defeated him, took him Prisoner with *Enkenfort*, and *Sperreuter*, who were brought Prisoners to *Bois de Vincennes* near *Paris*. Afterwards the Duke (b) took *Rhinfeld* by Composition; and defeated (c) also *Wittennoyer*, *Peter Goetz* who Commanded sixteen thousand *Imperialists* and *Bavarians*. He Besieged (d) *Brisac*; Beat (e) *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, between *Ensisheim* and *Turn*, whither this *Lorrain* Prince was advanced to releive the Place; and forced *Brisac* to surrender (f) upon Composition. *Charles-Lewis* Eldest Son of *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*, Assembled an Army of fourteen thousand *English*, and ten thousand *Swedes* under the Conduct of General *King*, to re-establish himself in his Dominions: purchas'd *Meppen* in *Westphalia* to make it the Seat of the War; and Besieg'd *Langou*. But *Hasfeld*, Mareschal *de Camp* of

(a) 1. of March. 1638.

(b) 28 of March. 1638.

(c) 30. of July. 1638

(d) Aug. 1638.

(e) 4 of Oct. 1638

(f) 28. of Dec. 1638

of the *Imperialists*, surprized *Meppen*; defeated (a) the *Palatine* Army at *Langon*: constrain'd the Elector to make his escape to *Minden*: and took Prisoners General *King*, and Prince *Robert* Count *Palatine*, who were carried to *Lintz* in *Austria*. After having taken *Brisac*, *Bernard* of *Saxony* Duke of *Weymar*, seiz'd on *Pontcallier* upon the *Doux*, on *St. Hyppolite*, *Franchimont*, *Neufchastel*; and being taken with a Contagious Distemper at *Hunninghen* near to *Basle*, he had himself carry'd by Boat to *Newbourg*, where he dy'd, (b) and left the Conduct of his Troups to *John* Count of *Nassaw*, and the Government of *Brisac* to Major General *Erlac*. *Bannier* with all his Forces entred into the Electorate of *Saxony*; and near *Kemnitz* in *Misnia* defeated (c) *Salis*, General of the *Imperialists* and *Saxons*. *Lewis* the 13th, King of *France*, seiz'd on the *Weymarian* Troups, and the Places they had Conquer'd with his Money; and sent *Henry* of *Orleans* Duke of *Longueville* into *Germany*, there to Command (d) his Armies. This Prince having joyn'd *Bannier*, *Melander*, and *Klising*, Generals of the Troups of *Hesse* and

(a) 8. of Oct. 1638

(b) 18. of July. 1639

(c) 4. of Ap. 1639.

(d) 16 of June. 1640

and *Lunenbourg*, encamp'd twice before *Octavio Picolomini* Duke *d'Amalfi*; and as the two Parties, that had each fifty thousand men, would not expose themselves to the hazzard of a Battel, they parted without fighting; and spent the rest of the Year in disputing with one another for the best Winter Quarters.

(a) 7. of Jan. 1641. In 1641. The States of the Empire being assembled at *Ratisboue*, *Bannier* departed from *Erfurt* with eighteen thousand Foot and ten thousand Horse, and fell into the *Upper Palatinate*. Having pass'd the *Danube*, which was frozen over, he came before *Ratisbone* to

(b) 26. of Jan. 1641 hinder the continuation of the *Diet*, that was consulting the means of putting a period to the War: And after having for some time play'd upon the Town with his Cannon, he Skirmish'd a while against the *Imperialists*, who made a Sally out upon him. He straitways retreated to *Donastauff*; and took *Champ* upon the Frontiers of *Bohemia*. From thence he got to *Zuvikau*; and to favour his Retreat, having left behind General *Schlang*, formerly Captain of the Great *Gustavus* his Guards, with two thousand Horse, and two thousand Foot,

Foot, he return'd into *Miſnia*. *Picolomini*, who aſſembled the Garriſons of the Neighbouring places, purſued him with all diligence; and having paſs'd three Rivers advanc'd to ſurprize the *Suedes*. But *Schlang* being penn'd up in a ſorry place near *Newbourg*, ſtopp'd him for ſome time, and when he had conſum'd all his Ammunition, he ſurrendred at diſcretion, and was carried Priſoner to *Vienna* with all his Men. *Bannier* being fall'n ſick, caus'd himſelf to be carry'd to *Halberſtadt*, where he (a) dy'd; and *Leonard Torſtenſon* took upon him afterwards the Conduct of the Army. *Jean Baptiſte de Bude du Hirel* Count *de Guebriant*, General of the *Wimraian* Army after the Duke of *Longueville*, *George* Duke of *Lunenbourg*, and *Eberſtein*, General of the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Beſieg'd *Wolfembutel*, and by a Dyke they ſtopp'd the Courſe of the River *Oder*.

(a) 30. of May, 1641

The Town, where the Water aroſe to eight Foot high. They repell'd the Arch-Duke *Leopold William*, and *Picolomini*, who attacqu'd (b) them in their Retrenchments with the loſs of five thouſand *Imperialiſts*, and were conſtrain'd

(b) 19. of June 1641

(a) 12. of Sept. 1641 ſtrain'd to raiſe (a) the Siege through the obſtinate reſiſtance made by the Baron *de Buchamberg*, Governor of the Town.

The following Year the Count *de Gutbriant*, fearing to be Charg'd by the *Imperialiſts*, who were much ſtronger than he, paſs'd (b) the *Rhine* at *Weſel*, with four thouſand five hundred Foot, and three thouſand Horſe; and the next day he received *Eberſtein*, who joyn'd him with two thouſand Foot, and fifteen hundred of the Troups of *Heſſe-Caſſel*. He entred the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*; and there took *Ordingen* and *Linn*. At the ſame time *Lamboy*, who was in the Land of *Juliers*, advanc'd as far as *Kempen*: *Hatzfeld* with the *Imperial* Army, paſs'd the *Rhine* at *Andernac*; and both of 'em with deſign to ſuccour the Elector of *Cologne*. The Count *de Gutbriant* would not give them time to joyn together, & having (c) attacqu'd *Lamboy* in his Retrenchments, he defeated him; kill'd four thouſand of his Men, and took him himſelf Priſoner, with General *Francis Mercy*. He ſent theſe Priſoners, and ſixty of their Colours to King *Lewis* the

(b) 14. of Jan. 1642.

(c) 17. of Jan. 1642.

the 13th, who made him Mareſchal of *France*; and took *Nuys*, *Kempen*, and ſeveral other Places of the Electorate and Dutchy of *Juliers*. Afterwards *Torſtenſon*, to ſignalize himſelf in his New Employ, ravag'd *Upper-Saxony*, and *Luſace*, took (a) *Linkaw*, forced *Glogaw*, where he kill'd Eight hundred Men, and took thirty pieces of Cannon; and paſſing into *Sileſia*, beſieged *Schuvidnitz*. He gave Battle near *Loppen* to *Francis-Albert*, Duke of *Lawembourg*, General of the *Imperialiſts* and *Saxons*, who were marching to the Succours of the Beleaguer'd: and defeated and wounded him with two *Harquebuſſades* of which this Prince dy'd (b) a Priſoner at *Schuvidnitz*, that Surrender'd to the Victorious. Tho' *Torſtenſon* had but twenty five thouſand Men, he conſtrain'd the Elector of *Brandenburg* to accept of the Neutrality; and falling into *Moravia*, he (c) ſeiz'd on *Olmus* the Capital of the Province. He alſo ſack'd *Sileſia*; and returning into *Miſnia*, he beſieged *Leipſick*. He preſs'd that place ſmartly, when that Arch-Duke *Leopold*, and *Piccolomini* advanced to deliver it; and

(a) 17 of Ap. 1642.

(b) 20. of June 1642

(c) July 1642.

upon the Notice he had of their march, he went to meet them at *Britanfes*, where *Tilly* had been formerly Conquer'd, and utterly (a) defeated them. He kill'd them five thousand Men: took four thousand five hundred Prisoners; with forty six pieces of Cannon, Ninety Standards, all their Baggage: gave Quarter to their Infantry that Listed themselves among his Forces, and lost but five hundred Men, of which number were General *Schlang* who was taken off by a Cannon Shot, and *Torstenson* the Son.

(a) 13th of Oct. 1632.

Prince *Carolus-Gustavus* who was return'd that year into *Germany*, made the Campaign with *Torstenson*, to learn the Trade of War under so great a Master; and was present at this Battel. He fought in the first Ranks, and one of his Gentlemen having been kill'd by his side, and his own Horse between his Leggs, he remounted another, and put himself again at the Head of his Squadron, with all the assurance of an old disciplin'd Soldier. He was the First that dar'd to comfort the General for the loss of his Son; and *Torstenson* having told him that he pray'd Heav'n to spare

ſpare him more, he made him anſwer that he ſhould dye content if he dy'd as glorioufly as his Son. Afterwards *Torſtenſon* who had obſerved his Intrepidity in the Fight, gave him the Regiment of Horſe of *Courland*, vacant at that time, by vertue of the Power he had; and Prince *Charles* recruited it, and ſpared not any Charge, to render it capable of uſefully ſerving Queen *Chriſtina*. He took into it two hundred Troupers that had ſerved under *Guſtavus* the Great; and as to put a value upon themſelves they exaggerated the Occaſions they had been preſent in, he caus'd ſome Moneys to be diſtributed to them beyond their uſual Pay. Then one of them more hardy than the reſt, diſcovering ſeveral great Wounds, told him, *here's what I receiv'd for the Late King; and yet ſeveral Years Pay are ſtill due to me.* *I'le be accountable to thee*, the Prince anſwer'd: *It muſt be then when you are King*, the Trouper reply'd: *If that Honour befalls me*, the Prince retorted, *I will pay thee triply, nay and will liberally reward thee.* Which was a kind of Prognoſtick of his Greatneſs, and of his Gratitude for Soldiers. *Torſtenſon*

admir'd this Regiment that paſſed in Review before him; and ſaid he ſhould be fully ſatisfied with it, if it was as good as it ſeem'd fine. The Prince replied to him, that he would be anſwerable for the Valour of all in general, and each in particular; and then the Troups cry'd out all in one, that to the Contempt of the greateſt Dangers, and of their own Lives, they would maintain the eſteem he had for them. And indeed Prince *Charles* ever Commanded it with Honour, 'till the Peace, when that this Body was reformed, as well as many others; and ſignaliz'd himſelf in the Occaſions that were offer'd. Inſomuch that the General Hiſtory of the Wars of *Sueden* make part of his, and ought to be continued, to make known the Relations they have to each other.

Thus *Torſtenſon*, after the Battel, return'd to *Leipſick*, and took it by (a) Compoſition with the Governour *John Scheileuinicz*, who made a Generous Defence. Having given ſome reſpite to his Troups by putting them in Winter-Quarters, he march'd towards *Luſace*; took *Wildenfels*, and *Kemmis*; and Beſieged *Fridberg*, where are the Sepulchres

(a) 5th of Dec. 1642

Sepulchers of the Princes of *Saxony*.

But *Picolomini* came (a) to it's Succours with seven thousand Horse, and six thousand Foot, and oblig'd him to retire with the loss of two thousand *Suedes*. *Torstenson*, to be reveng'd, over-ran *Silesia* and *Moravia*; recover'd *Olmutz* from the *Imperialists*; beat the Count *de Bonchain* near *Preraw*; and seiz'd on the Castle of *Wltemberg*, where he found a Million of Gold, and a world of rich Moveables, which he carried away. *Coningsmarck* likewise General of the *Suedes*, took *Halberstadt*; defeated Major General *Cracouu* in *Pomerania*; and recover'd *Camin*, and the other Places which the *Imperialists* had surprized in that Province. The rest of the Campagne was unhappy to *France*. After having beaten the *Bavarians*, and taken *Rottuveil*, the Mareschal *de Guebriant* dy'd (b) of a Wound he had received before that place; and the Count *de Rantzaw*, who Commanded the *Weymarian* Army, being Encamp'd at *Dutlingen*, was there surprized.

(a) 26. of Feb. 1642.

(b) 24. of Nov. 1643.

In 1644. the *Suedes* conceived an Indignation against *Christerne* King of

Denmark, by reason that he Cashier'd his Soldiers, that they might List themselves in the *Imperial* Troups; that he persuaded *Ferdinand* never to grant any Lands in the Empire to the Crown of *Sueden*, nor Mony, nor Pensions: that contrary to the Treaties of Peace, he exacted Tribute of the *Swedish* Ships that went out of his Ports; nay and had detained eight of them. Hereupon *Torstenson* in pursuance of Queen *Christina*'s Order, fell into *Holstein*, without giving the least intimation of it to the Confederates: took *Oldesloe*, *Kiel*, *Christian-pries*, and other places of the Province, where he found not any Resistance, save at *Ranſberg*; and defeated a Party of the *Danes* near *Colding*. At the same time, Mareschal *Horn*, with the attendance of twenty thousand Men, made an irruption into *Schonen*; rendered himself Master of *Helsingbourg*, *Lunden*, *Christianopolis*; and subdued the Isle of *Bornholme*. The *Swedish* Fleet near the Isle of *Femeren*, defeated the King of *Denmark*'s Naval Army; and verify'd that Prediction of *Tycho-Brahe*, that in 1644. this King having only a Staff in his hand should be drove out

of

of his Kingdom. *Ragoſtky* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, being in Alliance with the *Swedes*, attack'd the Emperour in *Hungary*; and by this Diverſion hindered him from aſſiſting *Denmark*. *Galas* had followed *Torſtenſon* into *Holſtein*, and had penn'd him up in a place ſurrounded with a Moeraſs, from whence he imagin'd he could not ſtir: But *Torſtenſon* having committed the Care of defending his Conqueſts to Colonel *Helm Wrangel*, made himſelf a way in the Water with Faggots; & returned into the Empire, to hinder the *Imperialiſts* from availing themſelves any longer of his abſence. He joyn'd Major *Koningſmark* near *Halberſtadt*; and having attack'd *Galas* in the Neighbourhood of *Magdebourg*; him of four thouſand Men, and in the proceſs of that Campagne cauſed two thirds of his Army to periſh, what by Fire, what by Sword. In the mean while, the Count *de la Thuillerie*, the *French* Ambaſſadour in *Sweden* interpos'd to make Peace between Queen *Chriſtina*, and King *Chriſtierne*, and brought it to a Concluſion (a) at *Branſebroo*, on Condition that this (a) 1645.

this King ſhould grant *Gotland*, *Jemtia*, and *Holland* to the *Swedes*; that after thirty Years, they ſhould poſſeſs this latter as their Propriety, if he did not give them a Countrey of the ſame Value; and that their Ships ſhould be Exempt from Tribute. As to the *Bavarians*, *Francis Moercy* their General, made conſiderable Progreſſes in *Briſgaw*, and took (a) *Fribourg*. But *Lewis* of *Bourbon* Duke *D' Anguien* (b) attack'd him in his Camp, and after two Aſſaults forced him to abandon it. Then did he paſs the *Rhine*: took (c) *Philipsbourg*, (d) *Mayence*, which *Galas* ſome years before had brought again in Obedience to the Emperour; with ſome other places, and left the Command of the Army to *Henry de la Tour* Viſcount *de Turenne*, Mareſchal of *France*. This Viſcount freed *Baccarach*, which *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, and *Gleen*, General of the *Imperialiſts* had Beſieged: took *Creutzenack*, which he reſtored to *Philip-Lewis* Count *Palatine*; and having paſs'd the *Neker* at *Morbach* to go to *Hall*, he Skirmiſh'd a long while near *Evanghen* againſt the *Bavarians*. But having taken up his Quarters at *Mariendal*,

(a) July. 1644.
(b) 3. of Aug. 1644.
(c) 10. of Sept. 1644.
(d) 17. of Sept. 1644.

endal, and disposed his Troups in the Neighbouring Villages, *Francis de Mercy* advanc'd as far as *Chrisheim*, to surprize him; and Charg'd (a) the *French*, who having had the first Notice, had Marshall'd themselves in Battalia. The Viscount retired in good Order to *Mariendal*; and after having passed the *Main*, entred into *Hesse*, where he joyned *Geys*, and *Koningsmark*, Generals of *Amelia-Elisabetha* of *Hanaw*, the *Landtgraves* Widow, & of the *Suedes*.

(a) 14. of Nov. 1644

This Check was recompenced by two important Victories. *Torstenson* pursued the rest of *Galas* his Army into *Bohemia*; and having joyned the *Imperialists* that were Encamped at *Jancow*, under the Conduct of *Hatzfelf*, the Arch-Duke *Leopolds* Lieutenant, defeated them (b) in a Battel; killed them five thousand men, besides General *Gouetz*, who was taken off by a Canon Bullet, and took four thousand Prisoners, therein comprehending *Hatsfeld*, *Francis de Mercy*, the Count of *Waldec*, the Count *Koningsec*, *Sarudessy*, and several other Field Officers. Prince *Charles* fought in the Right Wing of the *Suedes* in this Action, which was shaken in the

(b) 6th of Mar. 1645

the beginning; & ſaved three Regiments of Foot, that were overturned and preſſed by the *Imperial* Cavalry, all whoſe effort he ſuſtained, while that theſe Soldiers rallied. He was a long while expoſed to the briskeſt Firing; and had his Muſtachio taken off by a Piſtol-Shot. Afterwards *Torſtenſon* marched away directly to *Vienna*; and Encamped before that Town, the *Danube* being between both. But as this River was extraordinarily ſwelled with the Rain and Snow that was thaw'd, he could not paſs it, and was obliged to retreat. *Lewis de Bourbon* Duke *d'Anguien*, having (a) paſſed the *Rhine* upon a Bridge of Boats, and the *Neker* at *Ladenbourg*, where the Viſcount *de Turenne*, and *Geis* General of *Heſſe* joined themſelves to him, entred Upper *Swaben*; and near *Norlingen* (b) defeated the *Imperialiſts* and *Bavarians*, Commanded by *Francis de Mercy*: killed that General in this Action, with three thouſand of his Men; and took two thouſand Priſoners of note, beſides *Glen*, one of the Emperour's Generals, and a Prince of *Holſtein*. After this Victory the Prince took *Norlingen*, and *Dunkeſpiel*; and being

(a) 30th of June, 1645.

(b) 5th of Aug. 1645

ng fallen ſick, returned to *Philipsbourg*. The Viſcount *de Turenne* took (a) *Treves*; and re-eſtabliſhed the Elector therein, whom *Ferdinand* the Third had delivered upon the refuſal which *France* otherwiſe made of liſtening to a Peace, than in Treaty at *Osnabrug*, or *Munſter*. General *Koningſmark* reduced the Elector of *Saxony* to demand the Truce, which was ſince continued 'till the Concluſion of the Peace; and in this manner did he much weaken the *Imperial* Party. *Torſtenſon* ſubdued all *Moravia*, except the Fort of *Prinn*, which held out againſt him; and having croſſed *Bohemia*, he cauſed himſelf to be carried to *Leipſick*, ſick of the Gout, which at length obliged him to quit the Service before his fortieth year. He withdrew into *Sueden*, where Queen *Chriſtina* gave him the County *d'Ortille*, made Hereditary to his Poſterity, with a Revenue of ten thouſand Rix Dollars in Ground Rent near *Stockholme*, beſides the Government of *Pomerania*, which he ſtill kept, and dyed in the Month of *April* 1651. of his Gout, which mounted up again. Prince *Charles Palatine*, returned into *Sueden* almoſt

(a) 19th of Nov. 1645.

almoſt as ſoon as *Torſtenſon*, who honoured him perfectly; and ſtudied to acquire the eſteem of his Queens Court, as he had acquired that of the Soldiers.

1646. Then did *Carolus Guſtavus Wrangel* take upon him the Command of the Army; and Marching towards the *Weſer* he ſeiz'd on *Paderborn*, *Lemgow*, and *Statbort*. The *Imperialiſts* which Arch Duke *Leopold* Commanded being ſtronger then he, conſtrain'd him to retire, and to joyn the Mareſchal *de Turenne*, who had paſs'd the *Rhine* at *Weſel*, o'er a Bridge of Boats ſent him by the Prince of *Orange*. As from the year 1641. the Peace of *Germany* had been in Treaty at *Munſter* and *Oſnabrug*, where the Plenipotentiaries were aſſembled, and that the Elector of *Bavaria* by his Councils, render'd the *Imperialiſts* there more Difficult and Obſtinate, the Mareſchal *de Turenne* and *Wrangel*, found it convenient to attack him together; and make him ſenſible of the inconveniences of the War, that ſo he might wiſh to ſee it at an End. Wherefore having travers'd *Franconia* and *Swaben*, they took *Norlinghen* and *Donnavert*, where they Paſs'd the *Danube*;

nube; and fell into *Bavaria*. They made themselves Masters of *Rain*; And besieged *Ausbourg*, where the *Catholicks* had disarmed the *Protestants*, and received a Garrison from the Duke of *Bavaria*, who was almost involv'd in a Country House and retired to *Munnick*. But the *Imperialists* and *Bavarians* having passed the *Danube* at *Ratisbone* came to the Succours of the Besieged, who already talk'd of Surrendering; and obliged them to retire. The *French* and *Swedes*, did nevertheless seize on *Landsberg*, where were the Provisions of the *Imperialists* and *Bavarians*; and without any hindrance ran as far as the Gates of *Munnick*. Thus they ravag'd *Bavaria*; and towards the end of the Campagne, the *Suedes* lodged themselves towards the Lake of *Constance*; and the *French* at *Lawinghen*, being Fortified and Entrenched to have an assured Bridge upon the *Danube*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* being startled at these Misfortunes, and by those with which he was threatned, demanded a Truce; and his Deputies being assembled at *Ulme* with those of *France*, and *Sueden*, he obtained (a) it at length Mar. 1657 for

for himself, for the Elector of *Cologn* his Brother; for *Maximilian-Henry* his Coadjutor: On Condition that it should last 'till the Peace: that the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*, *Bavaria*, the *Upper Palatinate*, and the Bishoprick of *Aichstadt* should be therein comprehended: that those States should pay Contributions to the Confederates: That the Elector should deliver *Hailbron* to the *French*, *Memingen*, and *Uberlingen* to the *Suedes*: that the Confederates should restore *Rain* and *Donnavert*: that the Duke of *Wirtemberg* should be re-instated in Possession of all that the Elector held in his Principality: that *Augsbourg* should remasn Neuter, as also *Offembourg*, wherein there lay an *Imperial* Garrison; and that the Elector should agree with the *Imperial* Generals on the time that he should Disband his Troups. This Treaty was executed and the Confederates being retired, *Wrangel* took *Schuvinfort* and the Mareschal *de Turenne Hoechst*. Some time after, this latter was minded to pass into *Luxembourg*, to oppose the *Spaniards* Commanded by General *Bek*: But a part of his Resisters having revolted,

volted, under pretext that by their Oath they were not obliged to serve out of *Germany*, three hundred were Charged and Defeated: Seven hundred more that knew not whither to go, returned to the Camp: two thousand took Party in *Koningsmarks* Army, who received them, to hinder them from giving themselves to the Enemy; and General *Rose* a *Lifelander*, being suspected of having excited this Rebellion, was taken into Custody, and sent a Prisoner to *Philipsbourg*. In the mean while General *Wrangel* took the City of *Egra*; and being re-inforced with fresh Troups entred further into the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

As to the Elector of *Bavaria*, he sent into *France*, to thank the King for the Good Offices he had done him in the Negotiation of the Truce; and assured him that he should never be unmindful of them. But having a Design to renew the War, he Fortified his Towns; made new Leavies: He considered, that the Emperour had at that time but eight hundred Horse, and three thousand Foot: that he might easily be oppressed by the *Suedes*; that the

the ruine of the One would draw on that of the Other, and that it was his Intereſt to Succour him. Wherefore he diſmiſt (a) *John de Wert* and his Cavalry: gave him order under hand to go into the Emperours Service; and at the ſame time put out a Proclamation, that he would reward thoſe that ſhould kill this General and his Officers. (b) He alſo ſent to him *Melander*, Count *de Holtzapel* a *Calviniſt*, who had been General of the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, with a Re-inforcement of Horſe and Foot, renounc'd the Truce with the *Swedes*, and not with the *French*; and beſieged *Meningen*. In this manner the Emperour, before the Beginning of the Spring, aſſembled an Army of Twenty five thouſand Men; and gave the Conduct of it to *Melander*, one of the Greateſt Generals of *Europe*. This General march'd againſt the *Swedes*, who were retired into *Heſſe*, and took *Marpurg*, but not being able to render himſelf Maſter of the Cittadel, he return'd into *Franconia*; and paſs'd ſo on into *Bavaria*, there to joyn the Count *de Gronsfeld*, General of the *Bavarian* Army,

(a) July 1647

(b) 23. of Oct. 1647.

The

The *Swedes* being provoked at this Conduct of the Elector of *Bavaria*, resolved to take satisfaction. After having sent two thousand Horse to the Mareschal *de Turenne* to supply the room of the *Reisters* that had left him, *Wrangel* and *Koningsmarck* issued (a) out of the Dutchy of *Brunswich* with fourteen thousand Horse and six thousand Foot: passed the *Weser* over the Bridges of *Niebourg* and *Minden*; and in *Franconia* joined the Mareschal *de Turenne*, who had five thousand Foot and four thousand Horse: They marched together towards the *Danube*; and having passed it at *Lawinghen*, they fell into *Bavaria*. Having found *Melander* Encamped at *Susmarhausen* with twenty thousand *Imperialists* which he lead to *Augsburg*, they gave (b) him Battel: defeated him: killed him by a Pistol-shot in the Reins, with four thousand Men: took two thousand; and won all their Baggage and ten pieces of Canon. They pursued the Victory as far as the River of *Schumut* near *Augsbourg*, beyond which the *Imperialists* had Entrenched themselves; and made great Massacre of them by

(a) 30. of Dec. 1648

(b) 17 of May 1648

Volleys of their Canon. Then the Confederates passed the *Lech*; and making towards the River of *Iser*, took *Frisenghen*, *Landshut*, and *Mesbourg*, where they found all the Cattel of the Countrey that the People had shut up in that place. They lost some days in attacquing *Wassembourg*, and made themselves Masters of *Muldorf*. If they could have passed the River of *In*, which separates *Bavaria* from Lower *Austria*, they there would have met with twenty thousand Peasants in Arms that were to joyn them; and they would easily have drove the *Imperialists* out of the Hereditary Countries. Be it as it will, they Conquered *Bavaria*, from the *Lech* as far as the *In*, and constrained the Elector to depart thence. This Prince being Seventy years Old, quitted *Munnic* with his Wife, Children, Equipage, and what he had most precious; and being Embark'd upon the *Iser*, took refuge with the Arch-Bishop of *Salzbourg*, whom he had used scurvily during the War. Mareschal *de Turenne* and *Wrangel* Encamped three times in presence of the Enemies; and caused two Bridges to be made at *Dingelfin* upon

on the *Iser* to go to Forrage on both sides, and to succour *Lanzut* if it was Attacqu'd: But *Picolomini*, the Emperours General in *Melanders* room, and *Enkenfort* General of *Bavaria*, with twenty four thousand Foot, and six thousand Horse, did ever cover themselves with deep Entrenchments, and with the Rivers of *In* at *Scerdingen*, of the *Danube* at *Wilshoven*, and of the *Iser* at *Landaw*; and bereaved the Confederates of all means of passing to Fight them. However *Wrangel* took *Ulric* Duke of *Wittemberg*, who was going to Forrage with two thousand Horse, and the Mareschal *de Turenne* with a Party of two thousand Horse, and of six hundred Foot. But they themselves, as they were Hunting beyond the *Iser*, in a Forrest surrounded with a Moeras, had been taken by *John de Werth*, who had passed the River over the Bridge of *Munick*, and forced six hundred *Suedish* Horse, which they had Posted before a Tongue of Land, the only way by which one could come into the Forrest, if the noise of the Fight had not advertis'd them of the Danger, and if they had not speedily crossed the

Moeraſs, after a great Stagg, which ſhew'd them the Ford to retire into their Quarters. Some days after they entred into the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*; and there put their Troups in Garriſon. This Campagne was ſtill fatal to the Enemies, by the loſs of a Battel. *Lamboy* General of eight thouſand *Imperialiſts*, having taken *Bredibant Geys* General of the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who had four thouſand Foot, and two thouſand five hundred Horſe, could not advance time enough to ſuccour the Beſieged; and Encamped at *Grevembrug* in the Dutchy of *Juliers*, with Deſign to fight. And indeed *Lamboy* thinking to ſurprize the *Heſſians*, *Geys* gave him (a) Battel: defeated him: killed him two thouſand men: took two thouſand ſix hundred Priſoners: won thirty Colours, and eleven pieces of Canon: and conſtrained *Lamboy*, the Count *de Furſtemberg*, and *Spar* General of the Elector of *Cologne*, to court their ſafety in their Heels with the reſt of their Troups.

(a) 4th of June 1648

But it is time to return to Prince *Charles Palatine*. The fame he had acquired in *Germany* render'd him the

more

more considerable at the Court of *Sueden*: and his profound submission to the Wills of the Queen, redoubled the kindness she had for him. In the very Month of *March* 1646. She was resolved to place him at the Head of her Armies, as well to remove the Jelousy that was among her Generals, as to have a Person in whom she could put an Entire Confidence; and she had executed this Design, had she followed her own Sentiments. In *March* 1647. The Senate having besought her to Marry and be Crowned at the Same time, for the Comfort of her Subjects, she made answer, that she would take it into Consideration; and the Divines judging that she had an Inclination for the Prince, represented to her that it was Contrary to Publique Decency, that she should Marry her *Couzen-German*, and that it was rarely seen that there came Children from those sort of Marriages, tho' the Great *Gustavus* and the Princes's Mother, were only Brother and Sister by the Fathers side. On the 17*th* of *March* of the same year, she caus'd the Princess *Maria Euphrosina* the Princes Sister to Marry *Mag-*

nus Gabriel de la Gardie, her Favourite, the Son of *James de la Gardie* Constable of *Sueden*; and in the Month following to shew that she was little persuaded by the Reasons of the Clergy, she caus'd it to be propos'd to the States, whether they should look on the Princes Person as acceptable in case her Inclination should lead her to Marry him. They declared to her that they should rejoice in this Union; and that they should never have other then respect for them Both. Immediately the rumour ran abroad that she had given her word to the Prince; and indeed whatever aversion she had for Marriage; she had Wedded him, if Count *Magnus* had not diverted her from it, and made an Effort to inspire her with hatred to his Person: either that the Count was not willing to depend on his Brother in Law: or that he apprehended that a Husband would too Powerfully possess the Queen, to the prejudice of the favour he stood possess'd of. Nevertheless she had ever a great Esteem for the Prince, who was Prudent, beloved by the Soldiers, liberal without Profusion, fixt in his Resolutions, Moderate, Capable

ble of Giving and Receiving Counsel; and Expres'd it to him by the Present she made him of a most Extraordinary fine Horse which he desired when he brought her the *Amsterdam* Gazet, wherein mention was made of a great Victory, which the Mareschal *de Gassion* had gain'd o'er the Arch-Duke. Moreover in *January* (a) 1648. She of her own Motion declared him *Generalissimo* of her Armies; and whatever Difficulties there were in the Bus'ness, she had it allow'd of in the Senate. She caus'd Soldiers to be rais'd to follow him into *Germany*; and fitted him out an Equipage worthy of her and him, that he might appear there in Lustre. As a furious Megrim accompany'd with Dizzynesses attack'd the Prince, and had made him defer his Departure, he took the Oath of his Trust to the Queen on the last day of *Pentecost* in the Month of *June*, in the presence of the Great Officers and Senate that were assembled in the Chamber Royal; and after having received his Commissions from his Sovereigns Hands, he made her his Complements of thanks. He Embark'd (b) at the Port of the *Dallers*, accompany'd

(a) Jan. 1648

(b) 1. of July 1648

pany'd with Fifteen Men of War, that carry'd his Equipage, and Eight thousand Soldiers; and having set sail with a fair Wind and attended by Count *Magnus*, he Landed in *Pomerania*, and sent his Fleet back into *Sweden* under the Conduct of Admiral *Bienskenstiern*.

He immediately found a favourable Occasion to signalize his Courage, and Employ his Troups. After the Battel of *Susmarhausen*, *Koningsmark* detach'd himself with a small Body of an Army, to joyn General *Wittemberg* a *Swede* in *Bohemia*; and laid a Design to surprize lesser *Prague* upon the Notice that a reformed Lieutenant of Foot of the *Imperialists* gave him, out of spight for having met with a Denyal for some reward he required. One Night two hundred *Swedes* under the Conduct of this Lieutenant, descended into the Ditch of the Town at a Place where there was no Sentinel; and having surprized the *Corps du Garde* of the Gate, they Easily cut it in pieces. When they had opened it, *Koningsmarck* Entred without any Opposition, or the loss of one Man: seiz'd on the Town, of *Ratschin* or the Castle Royal,

(a) 25th of July 1648.

of

of the great Fort ſcituated upon the White Mountain, on the Cardinal *d'Harac* Arch-Biſhop, on the Magiſtrates and Great Lords of the Country that were aſſembled to hold the States: made a Booty of ſixteen hundred thouſand Crowns; and for two days abandoned the reſt to Plunder. Count *Coloredo*, Governor of the Place, being awak'd by the noiſe the *Suedes* made, he made his eſcape through a Poſtern Gate into Old *Prague*, ſeparated from the *Leſſer* by the River of *Molde*, and caus'd the People to Arm in it's Defence. The next day the Count *de Bucheim* ran to it's Succours with ſome Troups, and ſeconded him powerfully. *Koningſmarck* on one ſide, and *Wittemberg* on the other, Attacqu'd him at the ſame time. But as it was ſtrong, they contehted themſelves with Belieging it cloſely; and expected the coming up of Prince *Charles Palatine* to attempt the forcing of it. The Prince came thither with all Expedition at the head of eight thouſand men; and having Batter'd the Place with a hundred pieces of Canon, caus'd the Aſſault to be made. Though the Inhabitants had repell'd

pell'd him, they consider'd that they could not expect any Succours, and that their Walls were open on all sides; and offer'd to surrender on Condition that the Garrison might march out Bag and Baggage, and that the Burghers should be Exempt from Lodgings of Warr. Upon the Refusal the Prince made of receiving them at Discretion, they made Entrenchments within the town; and defended themselves so Vigorously that they still sustained Three Assaults: Insomuch that the Prince repented of his rigour; and resolved to send for his Great Army. But the News of the Peace arrived in the mean while, and oblig'd him to raise the Siege.

On the 10. of *July* 1643. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperour of the *French* King, of the Queen of *Sweden*, of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, assembled at *Munster* and *Osnabrug*, had set themselves seriously to negotiate the Peace so much the more difficult to make, as that the Principal and Interessed Parties had contrary reasons to accept and refuse it; and that they could not determine upon Either. The Emperour was not dispos'd to receive

ceive the Law that must be put upon him by this agreement. He thought himself concern'd in Honour not to consent thereto, while that the Confederates were in *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*; and he could not endure that Forreign Crowns should Establish themselves in the Empire, to assist the States when he meant to attempt upon their Liberties. In *Germany* the *Swedes* held a hundred and Thirty two Fortresses: The *French* Forty Six, the *Hessians* Thirty Nine; and loath they were to part with them. But besides the Emperour had no longer wherewithall to furnish to the subsistance of his Armies: They saw *Bohemia* almost possess'd; and *Austria* powerfully threatned: *Spain*, his firmest Support Embarqu'd in a Forreign War. The Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenbourg*, pawl'd and Neuter: The Elector of *Treves* under the most *Christian* King's Protection; The Others Weak and Ruined: The *Catholique* League Languishing; and *Germany* Exhausted of Men and Money: *Sweden*, whose Armies were for the most part composed of Native *Germans*, feared their revolt: For they had taken Oath to this Crown

for

for the Publique Cauſe, for the Liberty of *Proteſtants*, and for that of their Religions; and theſe Differences being almoſt decided, they threatned to ſeparate themſelves from it: Moreover they had all along made War at the Expence of the *Frenchmans* Mony; whoſe Realm in 1648. was diſturbed by Civil Diviſion; and for the future durſt not promiſe it the ſame ſuccours. As to *France*, as the *Suedes* who had the Principal direction of the Affairs of the Empire were willing to come to an Accomodation, it could not alone undertake to Fight the Empire and *Spain*, and *Heſſe* was obliged to Follow the Motions of *France* and of *Sweden*, which buoy'd it up. But at length the Plenipotentiaries agreed upon the matter; and ſurmounting all the Difficulties they ſigned the (a) Peace.

(a) 28th of Oct. 1648.

By this Treaty it was agreed, that *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria* ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of the Electorate of the Counts *Palatine*, which the Emperour *Ferdinand* the Second had given him: that *Charles-Lewis* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* ſhould Re-Enter into his Principality, and that an Eight Electorate

lectorate ſhould be inſtituted for him and his: That the *Proteſtants* ſhould have their Temples, and the free Exerciſe of their Religion, ſo as it was in 1624. and that they ſhould retain the Eccleſiaſtical Goods, which they enjoy'd on the Firſt of *Jannary* of the ſame year 1624. That *Sweden* ſhould have *Citerior Pomerania*, a Part of *Ulterior*; The Iſle and Principallity of *Rugen*; the City and Port of *Wiſmar*, and the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Bremen*, the Biſhoprick of *Worden*, with the Title of Dutchy: that the Elector of *Brandenbourg* ſhould have the Biſhopricks of *Halberſtadt*, *Minden* and *Camin*: that *France* ſhould have the Sovereignty of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun* and of this Territory, that of *Pignerol* and *Briſac*, the *Landtgraviate* of the Upper and Lower *Alſatia*, &c. That the Confederates ſhould reſtore the Towns they held: that they ſhould diſmiſs their Troups; that for the payment of the *Suediſh* Soldiers, ſeven Circles of the Empire ſhould give them five Millions of Rix-Dollars, &c. After that this Peace had been approv'd of and ratified by the Emperour, by the Moſt *Chriſtian* King, by the Queen of

Sueden,

Sueden, by the Electors and Princes of the Empire, their thoughts were wholly set upon putting it in execution; and they agreed to begin with the evacuation of the Places, the cashiering of their Troups, and their pecuniary satisfaction. The first Convention (a) made upon this subject having been neglected, another was held (b) at *Newremberg*, in the presence and by the Consent of the States of the Empire assembled, and of *Charles D'Avaugour* Ambassador of *France*; and they encharg'd *Octavio Picolomini D'Arragon*, and *Carolus Gustavus* Prince *Palatine*, *Generalissimo's* of the *Imperial* and *Swedish* Armies, with the care of it's execution. Thus part of the *Imperial* Armies was dismissed; and the rest retired into the Hereditary Countries of the House of *Austria*. The *French* returned into their own Kingdom: and the *Swedes* were gradually dismissed, after having received five Millions of Rix-Dollars that were paid to them in three different terms. The Places in hold were all restored on both sides to their Legitimate Possessors; and the *Spaniards* that were in *Franckendael*, having refused to go

(a) 5th of Oct. 1649

(b) 30. of July 1650

o thence, Prince *Charles* gave *Hail-ron* as a Pawn to the Elector *Palatine*, nd put *Benfeldt* again into his hands hat was to be taxed. He shew'd him-elf too easy in this last Point: either hat he had been affected by the extra-rdinary flatteries he received from the Emperour; or that he was minded to gratify the Elector his Kinsman; and did not sufficiently consider the weal of the two Crowns, that required the Demolition of that Place, which the Elector could not keep, and which he might sell or deliver to the *Spaniards* to return into *Franckendael*.

(a) Nov. 1632.

Afterwards as the Queen had proposed to her States, the declaring him her Hereditary Successor; he Embarqued at *Wismar*; and repaired to *Stockholme*, where he made his entrance as Kings are wont to do after great Conquests. All the Canons of the Town fired twice: The People, the Great Officers, and the Senate went to meet him a Quarter of a League from the Town: The Queen sent him her own Coach, wherein he mounted with *Frederick*, *Landtgrave* of *Hesse-Cassell*, and four Generals; and when he saluted his

(b) Oct. 1650.

his Sovereign, he was received by her with all the testimonies of an entire satisfaction. Some days after the States of the Kingdom, at the instances made to them by the Queen, declared him (a) Hereditary Prince of *Sueden*, in case the Queen died without Children, whatever repugnance they might have had to do it, that they might reduce *Christina* to Marry: and they drew up an Act of it which was presented to him. He (b) accepted this Honour upon certain Conditions; and explained in a Writing which he caused to be inserted in the Publique Registers. Almost at the same time the Queen caused herself to be (c) Crowned in the Great Church of *Stockholme*; and for three days together, she treated the whole Court with great Magnificence. This Ceremony was follow'd with divers Carousels, admirable for the richness of the Machines, and that of the Cloaths which Prince *Charles* had brought from *Newremberg*; for Artificial Fire-works where there were Rockets of a hundred Pounds of Powder; and Combats of Lyons and Bears, and different sorts of Hunting. The Divertisements having

(a) 18th of Oct.

(b) 20. of Oct. 1650.

(c) 28. of Oct. 1644.

ving given way to Affairs, the States (a) bound themselves to maintain Prince *Charles* and his Lawfull Children in the Hereditary Rights of the Crown, on Condition he should be also bound to pay a perfect Obedience to the Queen; that he should not pretend to any Part nor Principality of the Kingdom; That if he succeeded to any State he should not quit *Sweden*: that he should not Marry any Wife, but what was of the Confession of *Augsbourg*: that he should maintain all the orders of the Kingdom in their Rights and Privileges, and that he should ratify these Articles, Both by word of Mouth and in Writing. Which the Prince having done, he was present at the last Meeting when they were dismiss'd, sitting in a Chair on the Right hand of the Queen, upon one and the same Line, and out of the Throne, which was rais'd two Steps: and according to their Resolutions he took the Quality of Prince of *Sweden*. Thus he caus'd the Seal with his Arms to be made, which are those of *Sweden*, charg'd with those of the *Palatine* House with these words around, *Caro-*

(a) Nov. 1650.

lus Dei Gratia Regni Sueciæ Princeps Electus; and in the Subscription of the Letters he wrote to Crowned Heads he named himself their Cousin.

Afterwards the Prince who was wise and Provident retired to his Countrey Houses: took no part in the Government; and made Profession of an absolute Submission to the Queen's Wills: either that he thought to oblige her in freeing her from the vexation of seeing her Successour, or that he was afraid of doing something that might not please her. He went not to Court, save only when he was sent for thither; and according to this resolve, he assisted at the Funerals of *Torstenson*; and reconducted the Queen to the *Dallers*. He also danc'd a Ballet with her, at *Schavartzee* two Leagues from *Stockholme*, and having taken leave of her Majesty, he returned to *Oenland* his Most usual abode, where he had left all his Train, that he might not appear with too much Lustre. But the Queen was resolved to quit the Government. She judg'd that it would be more Glorious for her to renounce the Crown than to keep it: that she might lose the Reputation she had

(a) 48. July.

had acquired, by the Weakneſs the Kingdom was then in; and the Inſtability of humane Matters, and that a private Condition that would State her in poſſeſſion of her ſelf, would be the Crown of her Happyneſs: ſince ſhe had an Averſion for Marriage: that ſhe had a paſſionate Love for Study: That ſhe would turn *Catholique*: that ſhe was tired with the perplexing hurry of Affaires: and that ſhe willit to live only to learn to dye well, by the Converſation of the Learned. She communicated this Deſign to the Prince; then to the Conſtable and Chancellor; and order'd them to mind him of it again. The Prince wrote to the Queen and her Miniſters; and entreated theſe latter to repreſent to her that ſhe ought to continue to reign as ſhe had begun: that ſhe alone was capable of worthily upholding the Peace of the Crown: that ſhe ſhould not think it irkſome to Command, and that as long as ſhe lived he ſhould not think it irkſome to obey her. The Queen hearken'd to their Reaſons without being affected; and Convened the Senate (a) in her own Chamber, where it ſtaid five hours and a half. She told

(a) 25. of Oct. 1651.

told it that she meant to discharge her self of the Government upon the Prince of *Sueden*, and enlarg'd upon his Virtues to make it conceive mighty hopes of his Reign. All the Remonstrances that were made to her having not prevail'd upon her in the least, the Senate answer'd her, that it was a thing of too much moment to resolve upon it; and that it ought to be put into Deliberation with the States. Then the States being (a) met and inform'd of the Queens Desire, they press'd her so very hard upon the Prince of *Sueden*'s Entreaty, He having sollicited them so to do, not to quit the Crown, that she gave way to their Persuasions; and promis'd them to keep it still, on Condition they would never speak to her of Marriage, which they easily granted her. Three Reasons diverted her from her first Intention. One, that she was inform'd that Strangers did not approve of her Abdication; and consider'd it as an Action little becoming her: The Other, that she perceiv'd the violent Affection her Subjects had for her; and that naturally her Temper suffer'd it self to be overcome by Submissions, as it grew stiff against

(a) Nov. 1651.

against Resistance; and the Last, that upon the point of Execution, her Passion being cooled permitted her to see nearer at hand the Greatness of the Good she intended to deprive her self of. She was commended by all the World: But the Prince was no less admired for having hinder'd her from making him King.

This Proof of an unheard of Fidelity was not the sole one that he gave her. He receiv'd (a) a Seditious Libel, containing that if he would take up Arms to render himself Master of the Government, several Inhabitants of *Stockholme*, the People of the Cities and Provinces would rise in favour of him: That the Queen thought only of her Divertisements, which would occasion the ruine of the Kingdom: That she had alienated all her Demesne: That she gave all to Forreigners: That she was at excessive Charges in Ballets: That she was Besieged by the Constable, by the Chancellor, and Count *Magnus*: That they were the occasion of his being excluded from the Government; that they design'd to Poyson him: That he ought to put the Queen

(a) Dec. 1651.

to Death, and the Principal Members of her Council: That otherwise he would never be King; and that if he came to *Stockholme*, his Faithfull Subjects that gave him these Advices, would Declare themselves in his behalf, and that he would find more assistance than he could imagine. The Prince sent it to the Queen; and as this Writing had not any Subscription, he made such a strict scrutiny by one of his Servants, from whom he had receiv'd it, that he discover'd that it had been directed by an Hostess of *Colmar*, whom a Burgher of the Town had entreated to convey it to the Prince in *Oenland*, it having been sent him from the Chancery of *Stockholme*. The Queen having been enformed by one of her Secretaries, that the Superscription of the Pacquet was by one of her Commissaries hand, learnt from this Commissary that the Son of *John Messenius*, Keeper of the Archives of *Sueden*, and her Majesties Historiographer, being ignorant of the Prince's Titles, and the means of conveying it to him in *Oenland*, had sent it to him Seal'd up to put the Directions on it; and caus'd *Messenius* both Father

ther and Son to be taken into Custody. The later (a) own'd the Libel to be written with his own hand, and that he had drawn it up from his Fathers Memoires; and the Father that he had review'd it, and had not suppress'd it as became him. The Judges which the Queen appointed brought them to their Tryal, and condemn'd them to Death. They cut off the Fathers Head (b) at *Stockholme*, and permitted his Relations to bury him. They cut off the Sons Hand and Head; and his Body into four Quarters. The Crime of *Johannes Messenius* was as Hereditary to him, since his Grandfather dy'd for almost the like Attempt: that his Father had ended his Life in a Prison for having Caball'd against the State: that he himself had been fourteen years a Prisoner for having spoken insolently of the Government; and he was so much the more culpable, for that the Queen had restored him to his Liberty, and granted him her Pardon: that she had ennobled him: had conferred on him the Offices he possessed, and had given him two thousand Rix-Dollars of Annual Revenue in Land-

(a) 24. of Dec. 1658.

(b) Dec. 1651.

Rents. It was now three years that he had conceived so great an aversion for her, by reason she had made him lose a Process against his Sister, that he could no longer endure her; and that he had Vow'd her ruine. Three years after the Queen having seen the Quarters of young *Messenius* his Body set upon Posts out of the *North*-Gate of the City of *Stockholme*, caused them to be buried; and lamented his misfortune. She gave her Picture to the Prince in a Box set with Diamonds to the value of twenty thousand Crowns, to express her Gratitude to him: and the Prince made her reciprocally a Present of a Cabinet full of Medals, which he had bought at *Newremberg* for about ten thousand Rix-Dollars. Afterwards he retired into *Oenland*, and penn'd himself up so close at his own House, that he stirred not thence, only to visit the Prince *John Casimir Palatin* his Father, and *James de la Gardie* Constable of *Sueden*, who died (a) almost at the same time. He was vex'd (b) to be thus excluded from Affairs, and not called to the Senate, into which two Reasons barr'd him admittance: One, Chancellor *Oxenstiern's* humour,

(a) 17. of June. 1652

(b) Aug. 1652.

humour, who would only depend on his Miſtreſs, and the other that of the Queen, who was jealous of her Authority. But at the long run (a) ſhe grew weary of the Government; and not being of a temper to ſhare it, ſhe laid a Deſign of quitting it for altogether. She ſent Count *Magnus* to diſpoſe the Prince to accept it; and for the Demiſſion of it in the Senate, ſhe there convened all the Senators, ſhe told (b) them that ſhe had not called them together to ask their Advice, but to declare her Will to them: that ſhe was henceforward inflexible in her Sentiments, and that though ſhe had ſuffered her ſelf to be overcome by their Entreaties two years ago, ſhe was no longer in that Diſpoſition. That ſhe had taken her laſt Reſolution; and that they were to bend their thoughts wholly upon bringing it about. Afterwards ſhe conferr'd about it at *Nicoping* with the Prince; and once more again at her return (c) from *Veſtros*; and having agreed upon all Points, ſhe told him that ſhe ſhould ſend for him no more but to greet him King. She order'd him further not to be out of the way, and to

(a) July. 1653.

(b) 25. of Feb. 1654.

(a) March 1654.

ſtay

ſtay in one of his Houſes near *Stock-holme*. The States being (a) aſſembled, ſhe propos'd the Deſign of her Abdication to them; and invited them to provide for her Maintenance, which ſhe had already agreed on with the Prince. The Deputies of the Nobility having beſought her not to quit the Crown, ſhe made them anſwer, that had they one more to offer her, ſhe ſhould refuſe it with an equal firmneſs; and that all the Grandeurs in the World could not detain her any longer in the World, whence ſhe only deſcended to make room there for the Prince, and thus ſecure the repoſe of the State. She required that in caſe the Prince had not any Children, Count *Tot* ſhould be nominated for his Succeſſor; and that he ſhould be own'd as a Prince of her Bloud, as indeed he was ſo by the Females ſide. But deſponding of ſucceeding in this Enterprize, ſhe contented her ſelf with procuring him aſſurances for the payment of two hundred thouſand Rix-Dollars that were due to General *Tot* his Father: and caus'd him to be admitted Senator, though he was as yet but twenty three years old.

(a) 21. of May. 1654

At

At last, all things being disposed and concluded, on Tuesday (a) at seven a Clock in the Morning, the Queen repaired to the Senate; and there by an Act in Parchment, which was read aloud, she for ever renounc'd for Her and all Relations, as well present as future, the Crown of *Sueden*: made over there to the Prince *Charles* her Couzin all her Rights, and all her Pretensions; and Establish'd him her Successor: On Condition that He should maintain her for all her Life long in possession of the City and Castle of *Nicoping* which is in *Sueden*, of the Isles of *Oenland*, *Gothland*, *Danseld*, *Wollin*, *Vcedom*, of the City and Castle of *Wolgast*, of *Pile*, *Mesten*, and of another Estate in *Pomerania*, which she reserv'd to her self for her Appanage, of the value of two hundred and forty thousand Rix-Dollars yearly Revenue; that she might sell or pawn these three last places, provided that it was to Subjects of the Kingdom of *Sueden*: that as for the others she could not dispose of them: that she might do all she should think Convenient, without being oblig'd to give an account of it to the King; and that she should

(a) 17. of Jun. 1654

ſhould have Juriſdiction over the Officers of her Houſhold, and over her Domeſtiques. Having Sign'd this Act, another alſo of the Prince was read in Parchment, wherein he promis'd to maintain her in the enjoyment of the Revenue of all thoſe Lands; to afford her the beſt Uſage ſhe could deſire: to Honour her ever as his Mother; and to take a moſt peculiar care of all her Intereſts. After that the Prince had Sign'd, the Queen was re-attired in the Royal Ornaments; and entred into the Great Hall of the Caſtle of *Stockholme*, where the States were aſſembled, and the Miniſters of Forreign Princes invited. She mounted upon a Throne raiſed three Steps, and ſat her ſelf down in a Silver Chair; Her Lord High Chamberlain and the Captain of her Guards were behind her; and the Prince on her Right hand before a Chair with Arms placed out of the Throne. Then was read the Diſpenſation from the Oath of Allegeance which the Subjects of the Queen were bound in to her and the two Acts before-mentioned: They delivered to the Prince that of the Queens, and that of the

Prince

Prince into the hands of the Queen, who immediately laid aside the Royal Robes, and advancing to the Brim of the Throne in an Undress of white Taffety, spoke for near half an hour to the States with great Eloquence and firmness. She represented to them what she had done since her Majority for the Glory of the Kingdom; and added, that she gave them so prudent and so Wise a King, that they might expect still a more flourishing Reign from him. Having ended, she gave her Hand to kiss to the Heads of the four Orders, the Nobility, the *Ecclesiasticks*, the Burghers of the Towns, and the Countrey; and then turning towards the Prince, she made a Discourse to him still more Elegant than the former. She told him that she quitted a very difficult Employ to him: that he was going to mount a Throne that had been possess'd by great Kings: that she hoped he would fill it worthily: that Kindred less than Merit had oblig'd her to choose him for her Successor: that she left him a Senate fill'd with Wise Ministers; and for all acknowledgment of the Scepter he received from

from her, she entreated him to take care of the Queen her Mother, and to augment her Revenues rather than diminish them. The Prince made answer in very submissive and obliging terms; and then having spoke to the Senate and States, he receiv'd the Duties of the four Heads of the Orders, who kiss'd his Hand. After this he took that of the Queen; and having led her to the end of the Hall where their Apartments were, His on the Right, and that of the Queen on the Left, he Conducted her into her own Chamber.

Being entred into his own, attended by the Senate and Nobility, he laid aside his Robe, to put on a Suit of Cloth of Silver with a Cloak of the same, and repair'd to the Great Church about four a Clock, between a double Row of Cavalry, that lined all the Streets through which he pass'd; accompany'd with the Officers, Grandees and Gentlemen of his Court, and with the *Guards du Corps*. He took the Oath with the wonted Solemnities, his Left Hand upon the Gospel and his Right lift up, to keep inviolably the Laws of the Kingdom: He was anointed with an

an Oyle kept in a Silver Veſſel in the form of a Rams-Horn, by the Arch-Biſhop of *Upſal*, on the Forehead, in the midſt of the Boſom, and upon the Wriſts. He had the Royal Cloak put on, and receiv'd the other Badges of Sovereign Power. He mounted upon a Throne erected juſt oppoſite to the Door by which they entred into the Church, where four Heralds cry'd out together, *The King is Crowned, God Grant him all ſort of Happyneſs and Proſperity.* After they had Sung the *Te Deum*, with the Muſick and Organs, and fired the Cannon of the Town and Caſtle, he received the Oath of Allegeance from the Great Officers and Senators; and about ſix a Clock he mounted on Horſeback, and returned to the Caſtle, with the Crown upon his Head, and the Scepter in his Hand. About eight a Clock he ſat down at Table in the Greateſt Hall of the States, where the Feaſt was prepared, the Senators and Nobility plac'd themſelves alſo at other Tables, rang'd around the Hall. The Burghers and Peaſants did the ſame in ſeparate Chambers, and did not break up 'till three a Clock in the

(a) 17. of June. 1654

the Night. The next day (a) about three a Clock in the Afternoon, the King mounted upon a Throne erected in the Court of the Castle; and being Seated in a Chair of Massy Silver, he received the Oath of Allegeance from the Counts, Barons, and Gentlemen, and gave them the Investiture of their Fiefs and Demesnes. What hindred this Ceremony from being sooner begun, was that *Stiemberg* a *German*, the Queens first Querry, whose Father had been made a *Swedish* Gentleman, having obtain'd the Dignity of Count of the Queen, and which the others had refused to admit. The Queen, whom *Stiemberg* two years before had rescued out of the Sea, wherein she fell, and wherein she had been drowned but for him, spoke separately to ten of the most Ancient Families of the Kingdom that opposed this Reception; and entreated them to consent that he might be installed in the Rank of the Counts, with promise of doing them the same favour. These Lords having excus'd themselves from doing it, she sent him to the King, to entreat him to interpose his Authority in this occasion; and the King to oblige

oblige his Benefactress, sent immediately to tell the Nobility, that it was his Will that *Steenberg* should be admitted, and that otherwise they could not hope to receive their Demesnes from him. The Nobility wonder'd at the King's stiffness, though he was not as yet recogniz'd by all the Orders of the Kingdom; and obey'd so absolute a Command. About nine a Clock at Night, the King Supp'd with the Queen in her Apartment; and not content with having given her the Napkin, he quitted the first Place to her under the Canopy, and sat himself down on the other side of the Table a little below her. Some days after *Christina* departed from *Stockholme*, whence she had convey'd out of the Kingdom all the Moveables of the Crown, with her Jewels, and her Gold and Silver Plate, the whole prized at six Millions. Stayd four days at *Halmstadt*: pass'd over to *Elseneur*, and so through *Denmark*: entred into the Duchy of *Holstein*; repair'd to *Hamburg*; and thence into *Flanders*. The King had given her all the Moveables that he had in *Oenland*, which were of mighty Value, and in

great quantity; and when she departed, he gave her over and above a Bodkin of Diamonds of sixty thousand Livers, and fifty thousand Crowns in ready money, for the Charges of her Journey.

In the mean while, Thanks were returned to God for the Kings Happy Accession to the Crown; and an Extraordinary Feast was made throughout the whole Kingdom. But to moderate the Publique Joy, Chancellor *Oxenstiern* dy'd after fifteen Fits of a Tertian Ague; and was lamented by the People, and particularly by the King, no man knowing better than he the Merit and Prudence of this Great Minister. The Design of taking a Wife diverted the King from his sad thoughts. Queen *Christina* had seen the two Daughters of *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*, when she pass'd through his Territory: and by a Letter she wrote the King, she advis'd him to Marry the Eldest. Nevertheless having seen their Pictures, he declar'd himself for the youngest *Virginia-Avoya-Eleanora*, who was promis'd to the Duke of *Mecklembourg*, and had her demanded of her Father, who easily

August 1654.

easily granted her to him, and offer'd to bring her himself into *Sueden*. The King dispatcht away to him the Count *Eric Oxenstierne*, the Chancellor's Son to go fetch this Princess; and having receiv'd her at *Calmar*, he wedded (a) her Solemnly at *Stockholme*, where his Marriage was consummated. Great hopes were conceived in *Sueden* from this Alliance, by reason that *Maria-Elizabetha* the Queens Mother, was the Elector of *Saxony*'s Sister: and that Duke *Frederick* had mighty Credit with his Brother-in-Law, and the other Princes of *Germany*. For General *Koningsmark*, contrary to the *Osnabrug* Treaty of Peace, having built a Fort upon the *Weser* near *Bremen*, and threatned to Beleaguer that City, it refusing to recognize the Crown of *Sueden* for it's Sovereign, it was feared the Emperour might lay hold on this Pretext to invade *Pomerania*, and that the Princes of the Empire, as they were bound to do, would take up Arms in his behalf. Insomuch that the King had sent Mareschal *Wrangel* with eight thousand men into *Pomerania*; and *Schlippenbach* Colonel of his Guards into *Germany*

(a) 24. of Oct. 1644.

to the Elector, to dispose him not to assist the City of *Bremen*, and to Unite himself with *Sweden*. This Division might have broke out into a mighty Conflagration. But *Rosenhan* a *Swedish* Senator, who by the Kings Order was gone into *Pomerania*, put the Affair into Negotiation, and went about it with so much Prudence and Success, that he accommodated this Difference.

Several Causes more important excited King *Charles* to Declare War against the King of *Poland*. *Carazilles* the *Polish* Envoy in *Sweden*, there to treat a firm Peace between the two Crowns, could bring nothing to a Conclusion, by reason he arriv'd there when Queen *Christina* was ready to make her Abdication; and considering that *John Casimir* his Master pretended that the Kingdom of *Sweden* belonged to him, as having been Usurped from him by the Father of the Great *Gustavus-Adolphus*; he protested (a) against the Coronation of *Charles* Prince *Palatine*. This giving the *Swedes* Offence, they put all sorts of Indignities upon him; and had Massacred him, if King *Charles* himself had not taken him into his Protection. Besides

(a) 15 of Jun. 1654

ſides the *Poles*, to the Prejudice of the Treaties of *Stemfort* and *Luber*, where the Truce had been concluded for ſix and twenty years, between the two Crowns, had ſollicited *Lifeland* to a Revolt; and given *Sueden* divers other Occaſions of Complaint. King *Charles* diſſembled theſe Diſcontents, becauſe that his Finances were this year exhauſted: and to make his Prepara ions of War, he us'd as a Colour the Pretenſions he had to the Succeſſion of *Cleves* and *Juliers*. In the m an while, he ſent Ambaſſadors into divers Courts; the Baron *Steno Bielke*, Counſellor of the Admiralty of *Sueden* to the Emperour: Baron *Chriſtian Bond* Senator to *Cromwell*, Protector of *England*: Baron *Guſtavus Bielke* Senator, to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*: and on another ſide, he Commanded Count *Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie*, then Lord High Treaſurer of the Kingdom of *Sueden*, and Governor of *Lifeland* and *Lithuania* to draw together the Troups of his Government and hold them in a readineſs to March. Afterwards he intended to make War, which he caus'd to be reſolv'd on in the Senate; and

gave Order to *Alphrud* Count of *Wittemberg* Mareſchal of *Sueden*, who was in *Pomerania*, to fall into Upper *Poland* with his Army. All the Neighbouring Potentates were allarum'd at this War, which had made them take up Arms; and eſpecially *Pruſſia*, that had ſeen a kind of Repreſentation of it in the Air. Two Eagles of an extraordinary bigneſs, whoſe Feathers were of a Violet Colour, their Beaks and Feet Yellow, and Tails White, fought (a) for a long while in the Air almoſt over *Dantzick*; and wounded one another in ſo many places, that they were almoſt all over Blood. One at length, as overcome, came to light upon the Ground in the midſt of the People that were gazing upon this Conflict; and the other at the ſame time came pouning upon her, did felly and anew proſecute her Victory. After having parted them they took them up both: But becauſe the Victorious, as raging and furious mad, made continual efforts to compleat it's Conqueſt, they kill'd her with their Swords; and carried her to *Dantzick* where ſhe was faſten'd upon the Conſuls Gate. As for the Vanquiſh'd one,

(a) 20. of Ap. 1655.

one, they cured her of her Wounds, and then sent her into *Pomerania*, where she was kept and courteously look'd to till her Death. People fancy'd that they denoted the Kings of *Sueden* and *Poland*, that were to make War upon one another; and that the Victor should die first; and the other out of his Dominions: which since accordingly happen'd. Be it as it will, *Wittemberg* departed (a) from *Stetin* with eighteen thousand Men; and having pass'd the *Warth* and the *Ihne*, he came to (b) *Templibourg* upon the Frontiers of *Poland*, and took *Tacheim*: Tho' that a Trumpetter he had sent to the neareſt *Palatines*, who besought him not to commit any Act of Hostility upon their Territories, that the Ambassadors King *Casimir* sent to *Stockholme* to treat the Peace were not return'd, yet did he proceed on and take one of their Towns. The next day he Defeated upon the Banks of the *Notter* the *Palatine* of *Posnania*, the *Palatine* of *Calisch*, and two others, follow'd with fifteen thousand Men; and in the Conference they demanded of him, he received them into King *Charles*'s Protection; and gave them

(a) 13. of Jul. 1655.

(b) 21. of Jul. 1655

the Oath of Allegeance, which they took to the King of *Sueden*. At the same time Count *Magnus de la Gardie* Beleaguer'd *Chronembourg*, and took it without much trouble.

The King of *Poland* was surpriz'd at this sudden Irruption; and the more for that his Affairs were in Disorder. For the *Polish* Nobility being Malecontent, the Diets concurr'd only in Contradicting one another: *Lithuania* was almost wholly in the Power of the *Muscovites*; and the *Cossacks* were revolted.

Wherefore he judg'd a Peace with *Sueden* to be absolutely necessary for him. *Charles* was still at *Stockholme*, where he paid the last Devoirs to the Queen *Maria-Eleanora* of *Brandenbourg*, *Gustavus* the Great's Widow, who dy'd on the eighth of *March*, 1655. when that the *Polish* Ambassadors arriv'd (a) there and had Audience of the Senate, where they laid open their Commission. The King bid them go attend him at *Stetin*, where he would give them their Answer, and dismiss'd them. Some days (b) after he Embark'd with thirty six Sail, and twenty five thousand Men; and in seven days time he arriv'd at

(a) July 1655.

(b) 3. of Sep. 1655.

at *Stetin*, without having so much as lost the least Vessel. He there told the *Polish* Ambassadors, that he had prepar'd for War and not for Peace; and joyfully receiv'd the News of the Progresses of his Arms in *Poland*. He departed from this City with his Army; and having cross'd *Pomerania*, he entred upon the Territory of *Guesna*, and again receiv'd Ambassadors from *Casimir*, who came to demand Peace of him. He gave them a Gracious hearing; and told them that his Brother King *Casimir* not being far off, he hop'd they should embrace; and that they might Conferr together of their Concerns. Terrour fore-running his Steps, he made his Entry into *Guesne*, an Archiepiscopal City: there receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity from the Inhabitants; ratify'd the Treaty which his Lieutenant had made with the *Palatines* of *Posnania*, *Calisch*, and two others; and passing on he met *Wittemberg*, who joyn'd him with his Army. (a) 5. of Sep. 1655.

Then he march'd against *Casimir*, who Encamp'd at *Louvinitz*; and had appointed the *Rendezvouze* at *Piontheck* of all his Forces; and having beat him in

in ſundry Skirmiſhes, had conſtrain'd him to retreat. *Charles* told *Priansky Chaſtelain* of *Culmes*, who was come on the part of the King of *Poland* to demand a ſhort Truce of him, in order to the making an Eternal Peace, that without ruining himſelf, he could not ſtop in ſo fair a way; and that if he was minded to Treat he muſt ſend Deputies to *Stetin*, and that his ſhould alſo immediately repair thither. Then he caus'd his Cavalry to advance towards *Sobatha*, which is on this ſide *Piontheck*, & follow'd it with his Infantry. The Count *de Stemboch*, Great Maſter of his Artillery, who commanded this Cavalry, after having defeated two *Poliſh* Parties, began to Encamp at *Sabatha*, when that *Czarnesky* charg'd him vigorouſly with four Thouſand Men; and put his Squadrons into Diſorder. But in the mean time the King who followed being come up, fluſht the Conflict anew: and beat the *Polanders*, who went to put themſelves under the ſhelter of the Town and Caſtle of *Piontheck*. Some days after *Czarnesky* return'd to meet the *Swedes*; and by his Countenanceand diverſe Motions made

it

believ'd that he meant to give Battel; But his intention being only to conceal King *Casimirs* flight who decamp'd from *Piontheck*: he left there a part of his Troups to stop the Enemies: pass'd the River of *Pilksa*: took refuge at *Warsaw*, where he sent away the Queen his Wife to *Cracow*, and went thither to rejoyn him in all haste. At the same time the *Muscovites* fell into *Lithuania* which they laid Desolate; and plundered *Vilna*, the Capital of the Province. The *Lithuanians* treated with Count *Magnus de la Gardie*; and put themselves under the Protection of King *Charles*.

This Monarch march'd to besiege *Warsaw*: But the Fame of his Name and Valour open'd the Gates of that Place to him. When he was got within a League of the Town, the Senators deputed by the People presented him with the keys of it; and rang'd themselves under his Obedience. He made his (a) Entry into the Town: took the Oaths of the Inhabitants: put a strong Garrison into it; and gave the Government of it to *Noreu* one of his Captains: He found therein great

(a) Sept. 1655.

great Plenty of Ammunition and Provisions; and fifty pieces of Cannon, which he caused to be conducted into such Places beyond the *Vistula* as could best distribute them into his Armies; Then he repair'd to *Opoceno* to follow *Casimir*; and having overtaken the Rier-Guard of that King's Army, he saluted it with two Volleys of Canon, according to the Custom of the North. The *Polanders* made him answer by six other Volleys of Canon, as if they intended to come to Blows. But in the Night they threw themselves into the Woods; and dividing themselves into several Troups, they made their escape separately by the means of by-ways with which they were acquainted. Besides that six hundred Waggons of their Baggage, which they abandoned, did for half a day defer the *Suedes* pursuit, who staid to Plunder them; and that the darkness of the Night being augmented by a continual Rain hinder'd them from passing further. Count *Pontus de la Gardie*, in an Ambuscade lost part of his Equipage; and three hundred men kill'd, and *Forgel* and young *Coningsmarck* that were taken Prisoners.

During

During these Transactions, *Frederick Landtgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel* advancing to joyn King *Charles* his Relation, and drawing too near *Costivick*, which he thought was possess'd by the *Suedes*, was kill'd (a) by a Musket-shot in his Head; and then carried back into his Territory there to be bury'd. (a) 24. of Dec. 1655.

Charles march'd towards *Cracow*, and having Besieg'd it Batter'd it with his Canon on the side of the Suburbs *Stradonia*, which the Prince of *Sulsbach* had won. But the Enemies having burnt it, he caus'd two Batteries to be rais'd against the Gate of *St. Nicholas*, that overturn'd a part of the new Walls; and push't on his Trenches & Lodgments pretty near the College of the *Jesuits*. As both Nature & Art had rendred this Place strong, and that it was Garrison'd besides with two thousand men, Commanded by General *Czarnesky*, who had put himself into the Place, it was not wanting to make a Vigorous Defence; and to sustain several Assaults. But at length *Czarnesky* being void of all hopes of Succours, and seeing the Inhabitants startled, he Surrendred (b) upon Composition; and march'd out with his Soldiers, (b) 17. of Oct. 1655.

Soldiers, and was Convoy'd to the place he had required. But as he took another way to go joyn the King of *Poland*, *Sadan* intercepted him with six Squadrons by the Order of *Buchar Mular* General of the *Suedish* Cavalry; and having Charg'd and defeated him, yet could not hinder him from making his escape to *Casimir*. *Charles* gave the Government of *Warsaw* to *Stephen Wurtz*, and put a strong Garrison into the Place.

After the taking of *Cracow*, Count *Douglas* detach'd himself from the *Suedish* Army; and on the way took *Lanseron*, *Wounis*, and some other Places, whose Garisons might have incommoded the Victorious. The King following him closely, met seventeen Troups of the Enemies on the way; and caus'd them to be Charg'd by the Prince of *Sulsbach*, and by *Botteler*, who defeated them. After this Conflict, King *Casimir*, who had re-assembled his Army being advanced, *Charles* attacqu'd (a) him with his: kill'd him twelve hundred men: took the Standard of his Guards; and constrain'd him to throw himself into *Silesia*, on the Emperours Territories, in danger of losing himself where he sought

(a) Oct. 1655

ought for an *Asylum*. For the Gover-
or of the Province deny'd him the En-
rance of it; threatning to drive him
ack; and did not grant him admit-
ance, 'till that after *Morstein* had sent
im to the Emperour. The rumour of
his Retreat, and the Victory that *Chil-
ilensky* Head of the Revolted *Cossacks*
ained at the same time over *Potosky*
eneral of the *Polanders*, did not a lit-
le contribute to the advancement of
Charles his happy Progresses.

Casimir being departed the Realm, *Potosky*, *Alexander Koritzpolki* that car-
ried the Standard of *Poland*, the *Pala-
tine* of *Cracow*; the Nobility of Lesser *Poland*, several Cities, the *Quartians*, so named, because that the Quarter of the Revenues of the Kingdom are ap-
pointed for their maintenance, and *Sa-
pichka* their Leader, thinking themselves affranchized from the Oath of Alle-
geance they had made to him, put them-
selves under the Protection of *Charles*, and own'd him for their King. Inso-
much that *Casimir* had only *Czarnesky*, *Preriemsky*, *Tolf*, and the Lord High Treasurer of *Poland* on his side. He ne-
vertheless sent Ambassadors to *Cracow*

to

to demand Peace of King *Charles*. But *Charles* made them answer that he had no longer Interest in a Kingdom he had abandoned: that it became him to forget that he had been King of it: That for his part he had convened the States at *Warsaw*; and that there he would resolve on with the Senators what should be judg'd convenient for the good of *Poland*.

(a) 30. of Oct. 1655

Afterwards *Charles* returned to (a) *Warsaw*, where the States were assembled: and promis'd himself that he should be there Crown'd King of the *Polanders*. But he did not find that their Intentions were conformable to his; and further refused to treat a Peace with *Casimir's* Ambassadors, who never ceased suing it. He shew'd himself Armed at all Points, with his Visor list up, to a thousand *Russians* that came on purpose to see him: and departed for *Prussia*, after having at *Warsaw* left *Henry Oxenstierne*, *Mathias Bienklow* Secretary of State. *Claude Rholam* Councellor of State and War, and *Gustavus Banier*, to Negotiate with the *Polanders* that daily came in Crowds to put themselves under the Protection of the

he Crown of *Sweden*. And indeed the Rumour of his Victories was so great, hat it induc'd the Prince of *Ratzivil* o open his Territories to him; the *Muscovites* that were ally'd to *Poland* o depart *Lithuania*, and *Lifeland*; and everal Cities to Submit themselves vo-untarily to Count *Magnus Gabriel de a Gardie*. *Casimir* at the same time onven'd the States of *Poland* in *Silesia*; nd by the publication of his Letters would have oblig'd the *Polanders* to re-pair thither. The Queen of *Sweden* as brought (a) to Bed of a Son at *Stockholme*, since called *Charles*; and he King his Father having had notice of it, said he should not be wanting to order matters so as that he should be more Potent than he from whom he borrowed his Life.

(a) 24. of Nov. 1655

He fell into *Royal Prussia*, and caus'd the Count *de Stemboch* to lead the way, who put the Elector of *Brandenburg's* Cavalry to Flight, took *Strasbourg* and *Thorn*, wherein *Charles* made (b) his Entry, accompany'd with his Brother, with *Chilmilensky* General of the *Cossaques*, by the Principal Lords of his Court, and by his Army. The Inhabi-

(b) Dec. 1655

tants renounc'd the Oath of Allegiance they had taken to *Casimir*, and took a New one to *Charles*. *Elbing* submitted also to the *Swedes*; and immediately *Henry Oxenstiern*, Governor of *Prussia Regalis* took Possession of it. *Charles* sent a part of his Army to besiege *Marienbourg*, passed on into *Prussia Ulterior*, there joyn'd fifteen thousand Men of the Troups of *Lifeland* near *Koningsberg*, and Encamp'd upon the *Pregel*, to intimidate the Elector of *Brandenbourg* and the People of *Koningsberg*, who were adverse to his Designs. Besides *Wurtz* Governor of *Cracow* for the *Swedes*, having notice that five thousand Men of the *Polish* Army were posted at *Moguel* upon the *Vistula* at a leagues distance from him, he went by Night with two thousand five hundred Men, twelve field-pieces, and four great Cannons; and finding the Enemy buryed in a deep Sleep, he awaked (a) them by frequent Discharges of all his Artillery, to make them believe that the whole army of *Sueden* was going to pour upon their Backs. At the same Instanthe joyned them, with Sword in hand with so much fury, that he put them

(a) Dec. 1655.

them to flight, without affording them leiſure to come to themſelves or take up Arms; and ſlew a very great number of them. He took a great many Priſoners; and having ſeiz'd on all their Artillery, purſued the reſt to the Bank of the *Viſtula*, which they paſſed in diſorder to make their eſcapes.

On another ſide *Caſimir*, being back'd by the Forces of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, knowing how prejudicial his departing *Poland* had been to him, repaired (a) to *Lublin*; and there received moſt affectionate Letters from the *Cham* of the *Tartars*, who aſſured him of a ſpeedy Succours, and promiſed to bring back the *Coſſacks* into his Party. Immediately *Potoſky*, *Lindskorosky*, and ſeveral other *Palatines* repaired to him; and excuſing themſelves for having forſaken him, vow'd a perpetual Fidelity to him. *Charles* did not the leſs Fortify his Party. He Conferr'd for three days together with *Frederick-William* Elector of *Brandenbourg* at *Bartoſtei*, where they met; and treated (b) with him on theſe Conditions. That the Elector and his Poſterity

(a) Jan. 1656.

(b) 21. of Jan. 1656.

ſhould poſſeſs *Ducal Prùſſia* Sovereignly: That he ſhould have Ports upon the *Baltique* Sea, of whoſe Revenues the King of *Sueden* ſhould only enjoy the moiety; and that the *Suedes* ſhould immediately depart *Ducal Pruſſia*, without committing any Diſorder in that Province. Being parted, *Charles* (a) order'd the Governor of *Elbing* to ſend ſix thouſand men to *Henry Horn*, who had Beſieged *Mariembourg*; and made the Town to be roughly preſſed, which was at length conſtrain'd to ſurrender. *Steimboch* inveſted the Cittadel, and did his utmoſt to force it. During theſe Tranſactions, *Charles* having had notice that *Czarnesky* was in the Palatinate of *Lublin*, enter'd into *Regal Pruſſia*, and into *Poland*: paſſed the *Viſtula* over the Ice; and having cauſed the Enemy to be view'd, that was at *Golombe* a Quarter of a League from him, he Marſhal'd his Army in Battel-array, whoſe main Body he would needs Command in Perſon: gave the Conduct of the Left Wing to *Wittemberg*, and that of the Right to the Marquis *du Glas*. Having Charged the *Poles*, they made a Courageous

(a) 21. of Jan. 1656

gious Defence; and did not 'till the utmoſt extremity betake themſelves to flight, to make their eſcape beyond the *Viſtula*, whoſe Ice breaking ſeveral were drowned. As for *Czarnesky*, he performed all the parts of a Soldier, and of a Captain; and giving way to Force, without being Vanquiſhed, he made his eſcape to *Zamoſcie* with ſome Cavalry. *John-Adolphus*, the Kings Brother, had in this Action a Leg broken by a fall from a Horſe, or by the ſhot of a *Poliſh* Arrow. Afterwards *Charles* took *Lublin*, and *Jorawſlaw*, where he cauſed his Army to refreſh. He was no ſooner got thither, but that he ſent Succours to *Zinclar*; who being departed *Sandomirz* to come and joyn him, was attacqued by the *Poles*; and in this manner hindred him from being defeated, and facilitated his Retreat to *Presborech*. By his Order *Douglas* Beſieged (a) *Primilec*. But having been repuls'd by the Inhabitants, who made a vigorous Defence, *Charles* went thither with greater Forces; and compell'd the Inhabitants to ſurrender. In the mean while, *Czarnesky* rallied

(a) 16. of March. 1656.

his disperſed Forces; and having Poſted himſelf in a Forreſt near *Joroſlaw*, he waited for a fair occaſion to be offered that he might attacque the *Suedes*. One day ſeeing that they were come out of the Town in a pretty conſiderable number, he Charged them (a) fiercely; and having defeated them ſeized on their Baggage, almoſt in the Kings ſight, who was upon the Bridge. In revenge the Count *de Stembock* took the Cittadel of *Mariembourg* the ſame day by Compoſition; and ravaged the Territory of the People of *Dantzick*, who were abroad to relieve the Beſieged.

(a) 17. of Mar. 1656

Czarnesky was too great a Lover of Glory and his King to afford himſelf one moments repoſe. Having conſider'd that *Charles* might be forced and taken in the Town where he was, he encreaſed his Troups with thoſe of the *Palatines* that had re-united themſelves to *Caſimir*; and went to lay (b) Siege to *Joroſlaw*. *Charles* judged it not to be becoming his Dignity to ſtand Skulking behind Walls: and was ſo little ſtartled at the greatneſs of the Danger he was in, and of that he was going

(b) 24 of Mar. 1656

going to expose himself to, that he took a hardy and indeed almost rash Resolution. He caused his Artillery and Baggage to be loaded in Boats: left a strong Garrison in the Town; caused the Bridge of it to be broken on the side of *Lemburg*, after having drawn up his Army in Battalia upon the Bank of the *San*, which falls into the *Vistula* at *Sandomirz*; and descended thus between that River and his Enemies. The *Palatine* of *Vilna*, *Konitzpolky*, and *Czarnesky* environ'd him immediately; and pursued him incessantly as far as *Sandomirz*. He often repulsed them; and chaced them with his Cavalry: He stood firm at the Entrance of all the *Defile's* he met withall, 'till the *Swedes* were passed, and was ever the last that passed: He sustained and repulsed a furious Assault at *Rudwick* upon the *San*, that was made upon him by *Czarnesky*; and wherein he had been taken or killed, if the *Poles*, who were wearied, and tyred

had come up time enough to second their General: He drew out the weak Garrison he had in *Sandomirz*, after having caused Mines and Ovens to be made there, and having set fire to them, blew it up into the Air, with the *Poles* that were got into it, and had Spurr'd on before the Rest to seize on't. At his Arrival the Bridge of the Town having been broken by the (a) Enemy, he caus'd one of Boats to be laid in spight of the efforts made by *Stanislaus Machonick* to hinder it, he forced *Baranof*, where he put *Koniſpolsky's* Troups to flight: pass'd the *San*, and afterwards the *Wieppersk*; descended along the Left Bank of the *Vistula*: entred into *Masovia*, & came to *Warsaw* (b) after twenty days March, without having all the while put off his Armour Some Forreign Officers having exhorted him to change his Linnen and Cloaths, he made them answer, *that it became a General to neglect himself to think of his Men; and preferr their Preservation before his Conveniency.* He acquir'd great Honour in this Occasion; and lost but five or six hundred Men therein, that were kill'd in

(a) 6. of Ap. 1656.

(b) 12. of Ap. 1656.

n the divers Conflicts he continually ıſtained. *Czarnesky* almoſt at the ſame ime (a) Charg'd *Frederick* Marquis of *Baden-Dourlach*, who was leading two houſand Horſe to the King, as he paſ-ed at *Warka*, ſcituated upon the River f *Pilekſa*; and kill'd him fifteen hun-ired men upon the ſpot. *Frederick*, *Gu-ſtavus-Adolphus* of *Baden* his Brother, the Count *de Stilpenbach*, *Weyer*, *Petter*, *Bens*; and *Erenſteim*, Secretary to *Ca-rolus Guſtavus* made their Eſcape to *Czersk*; and three days after to *War-ſaw*. Upon the Rumour of this De-feat, the *Poles* took up Arms; and in ſeveral Places cut the Throats of three houſand *Suedes*, whom before they had received as their Protectors.

(a) April 1656.

At *Stockholme* Fame having Pro-claimed *Charles* to be dead, the Queen his Wife took Shipping to be inform'd of it with Certainty; and arriv'd at *Pi-law*, (b) in *Ducal Pruſſia*, whoſe Go-vernour for the Elector of *Branden-bourg* received her with Magnificence. From thence ſhe went to *Thorn*; and there expected the King her Husband, who left *Warſaw* to go receive her. Af-ter their Re-union, he wrote to the *Palatins*

(b) May 1656.

(c) 11. of May 1656

Palatins of *Poland*, who had Revolted from him; and ſignified to them, that if in twenty days they returned to their Duty, he would treat them favourably: or that Term being expired, he would permit them to be killed, and reward their Murderers. The ſame (a) day *Caſimir*, who was at *Lembourg*, caused Letters Pattents to be diſpatched; and ſent them into all the *Palatinates* of *Poland*, to hinder thoſe that *Charles* had expedited from making Impreſſion upon the Minds of his Subjects. Being at Church he made a Vow publiquely of ever obſerving as a Feſtival the day that the *Suedes* ſhould be drove out of the Kingdom, and the Senators that attended him did likewiſe make the ſame Vow. Having Aſſembled an Army of fifteen thouſand men, which encreaſed in a little time by a great number of *Maſſovians*, *Lithuanians*, *Coſſacks*, *Tartars*, he took *Lublin*; and then (b) Beleaguer'd *Warſaw*. *Wittemberg* the Governor defended it with his Garriſon conſiſting of fifteen hundred Men, as Valiantly as can be imagin'd, and repulſed them in ſeven Aſſaults they made in one and

(a) 17. of May 1656

(b) 28. of May 1656

the

the same day. As he was the *Feoffee* or Guardian of all the Booty the *Swedes* had got in *Poland*, to secure it he thought to have convey'd it down the *Vistula* into *Prussia*: But coming to be inform'd that this River was shut up in several Places with Posts and Beams that cross'd it, he caus'd the Boats that began to fall down, to come up again; and resolv'd to Preserve the Place to keep all that was in it. For that purpose he did all that Prudence and Valour could do for above five Weeks; and at length seeing that he was reduced to extremity, and that the Enemies were already lodg'd upon the Remparts, he surrendred (b) upon Composition. *Casimir* granted him to march out with his Garrison, with Arms and Baggage, and that he should be conducted safely to *Thorn*: But at the request of his *Palatins*, he sent these Soldiers Prisoners to *Zamoscie*; and there caused *Wittemberg* to be strictly guarded; and some other of the Principal Officers: *Cracow* was also Beleaguer'd by the *Poles*, and defended by *Paul Wurts*, who continually made Sallies to drive them off. *Charles* being in

(a) June, 1656.

(b) 1. of July 1656

Royal

Royal *Prussia*, had a willing mind to relieve *Warsaw*, but his distance not suffering him to undertake it, he design'd to reduce *Dantzick*, which the *Suedes* had block'd-up. As the Inhabitants Fortify'd themselves still more as they were Block'd-up, he defeated them at the passage of the *Nuldo*; and seized on three of their Forts: on the first by Composition, on the second by force, and on the third thro' the timidity of the Soldiers that had abandoned it. To finish with Gentleness what he had begun with Violence, he wrote obliging Letters to the Council of *Danzick*; and Exhorted them to come to a Submission. The Council in the name of the Inhabitants made him a very respectful answer; and assur'd him that they should pay him all the possible Devoirs that could concurr with the Allegeance they ow'd to the King of *Poland*. Insomuch that *Charles* being now out of hopes of being able to reduce them, he left a part of his Forces with the Count *de Steimboch* to defend his works against them: and resolved to make head against *Casimir*, whose Progresses were

ere not to be ſlighted: Beſides that zarnesky having paſs'd the *Wart*, had efeated fifteen hundred *Swedes*; and rince *Charles* the Son of *Adolphus Fre-ericus* Duke of *Mecklembourg* at *Schu-erin*.

Whereupon he repair'd to *Thorn* here he quell'd and gave a Check to he Inroads of the *Polanders*, whoſe own was ſurrounded: By a new reaty he made (a) with the Elector f *Brandenbourg*, he gave him three alatinates in *Poland* which he and his eſcendants ſhould Hereditarily poſ-eſs; and promis'd to aſſiſt him with ſix houſand Men as often as Occaſion ſhould equire. The Elector bound himſelf eciprocally to ſerve him againſt All; nd ever to keep in the *Swediſh* Army our thouſand Men maintain'd at his wn Charge. Being joyned together, harles conſtrain'd the *Polanders*, who eſieged *Pothorasky* to retire; and o'er ridges of Boats paſſed the *Bug* near *Zakrotzin*, the *Narew* and the *Viſtula*. He freed *Turkſin* near *Nowodwor*, Town under the Subjection of Prince ogiſlaus *de Radzivil* then beſieged by he *Poles*; and having aſſembled the Council,

(a) 25. of June. 1656.

(b) 5. of July. 1656.

Council of War, had it debated whether it was convenieut to break down the Bridge of *Warſaw*, to hinder the *Poliſh* Army, that was ſhut up between ſo many Rivers, from being able to paſs them without hazarding it's ruine, or whether they ſhould go give it Battel: The Marquis *Davangour* Ambaſſador of *France* meaning to divert the Slaughter which he foreſaw as inevitable, if two ſuch Potent Enemies came to Blows, was of Opinion not to Fight: But the King and the Elector were of a Contrary Sentiment; and ſaid they ſhould never have ſo favourable an Occaſion of making themſelves known to the whole Univerſe, and that they ſhould want Courage if they let it ſlip.

Whereupon being come within ſight of the Enemy they drew their Armies up in Battalia, of which they made but one Body. *Charles* was at the Right Wing with his Brother *Charlemaine*, the Marquis of *Baden*, *Philip* Count *Palatine* at *Sultzback*, Earl *Douglas* and *Henry Horn*: The Elector was at the Left Wing with *Carolus Guſtavus Wrangel*. The Count of *Waldeck*

deck Lieutenant of *Brandenbourg* commanded his Cavalry; where were *Claude* Count *de Tott* and *Boricher* with their Regiments, whom the King had placed there to equal both their Forces. Between them was the Artillery, guarded by *Spar*, *Gattz*, and seven Regiments. Five hundred Horse advanc'd (a) 25. of July 1656
(a) by the Kings order; and gain'd a Wood, where the *Poles* had posted themselves to impede the passage of the *Swedish* Army, when it should aim to come at Theirs. *Wrangel* Immediately push'd divers Squadrons and Battalions beyond the Wood; and put them upon a Large Front to Cover *Charles* his Army, while it is defiled: and came again into its Rancks behind him. He charg'd the Enemies Light-Horsemen that attack'd him; and having beaten them, constrain'd them to make to the Hills where their Troups were entrench'd. A part of their Cavalry possess'd the Bushes and Thickets that were above the Woods, there to stay his coming up, or to fall upon his back when that he was pass'd. But Count *Douglas* with six fresh Squadrons back'd *Wrangel*; and having brush'd thro' thick

thick firing of ſome Regiments of *Poles* and *Tartars*; made himſelf Maſter of thoſe Buſhes, and drove back this Cavalry into the Enemies very Camp. *Charles* was on Horſeback all the day long giving his Orders; and the Night hinder'd the Fight from being renew'd.

(a) 26. of July. 1656. The next day, the King of *Sweden* took the Advanced Guard of the Enemies; made ſome *Poliſh* Horſe and Foot forſake a Hill where it was Entrench'd: Succour'd the Elector of *Brandenbourg* twice; Once againſt the *Tartars*, that had ſtagger'd the Right Wing; and the other againſt the *Poles*, that had broke through to the very Electoral Artillery: ſeiz'd in ſpight of the *Tartars* on the Foord of the *Viſtula*, through which the Enemy might retreat; and in all theſe Rencounters ſhew'd no leſs Prudence than Valour. Then He and King *Caſimir*, as it were of a mutual Accord, paſs'd into a great Plain that was juſt by; and ſpent the whole Night in Marſhalling their Troups in Battel-array, without changing their firſt Order, ſave that *Charles* gave more extent to the Front of his,

that

that he might not be involved by those of *Casimir*, consisting of a hundred and fifty thousand Men, under the Conduct of *Czarnesky* and *Sopiochka*, their Generels.

Early in the Morning (a) the *Swedes* Artillery began to play; and constrain'd the *Polanders* to fall back towards a Village which they burnt. *Henry Horn* dislodg'd them thence, and push'd them as far as another Village, which he made them likewise quit at the third assault he made upon them. At the same time, the whole Army of *Sueden* beginning to move, went to the Charge; and defeated the first ranks of the *Polanders*. It was put to a stand by the *Hussars* and *Tartars*, who stood their Ground with mighty Resolution: But *Charles* his Artillery put them into Disorder by frequent Discharges; and the *Swedish* Soldiers Charging them in the flank on every side, constrain'd them to betake themselves to flight. The King of *Sueden* did in this Action perform the whole Duty of a Soldier and of a General: He broke a *Hussars* Arm with a Pistol-shot, that was going to

(a) 27. of July 1656

run him thro' with a Lance; and remain'd Master of the field of Battle, and of the Enemies Artillery. *Casimir* having in vain endeavour'd to animate his Men during the Battle, and then to rally them, pass'd the *Vistula*, and made his Escape towards *Dantzick*, with the rest of his Infantry. Queen *Louise Maria de Gonsague* his Wife, saw this Battle, that lasted three days, from the Top of one of the Towers of *Warsaw*; and immediately departed the Town to accompany the King her Husband to *Lublin*, whither he retired.

On another side, the *Muscovite* having made an Allyance with *Poland*, made an Irruption into *Livonia*, which they ravag'd, and besieged (a) *Riga*, which they so much the more briskly press'd, as on the taking of it depended the Conquest of the whole Province. They took some Ships that put out from thence freighted with Persons of both Sexes unprofitable for War, whom they us'd with Extreme Inhumanity; and among others kill'd the Son of the Count *de la Tour*, who bought his Body to Bury him. The Besieged burnt their Suburbs, which they

(a) July, 1656.

they could not keep; and their Bridge alſo to hinder the Enemy from making uſe of it. *Helmfeld* their Governor animated them to a Couragious Defence; and having been advertiz'd of the Place where their Magazine was, he caus'd fire to be ſet to it, which in two hours time conſumed all their Proviſions; and in this manner caſt them into an Extreme Conſternation. For they were too numerous to ſubſiſt long in a ruined Countrey. Moreover having notice by a Letter that *Charles* had purpoſely written that they might intercept it, that after having defeated *Caſimir*, he was marching to the Succours of *Riga* with all his forces, they rais'd the Siege, and retired (a) with all Expedition. They were for a long time purſued; and ſo much the more obſtinately, as that Count *Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie* gave twenty Crowns to each Soldier that brought him one of their Colours. *Wurtz* being preſs'd in *Cracow*, did likewiſe cauſe the *Poles* to raiſe the Siege; and being Maſter of the field, he thereupon provided the Town with all manner of Ammu-

(a) Aug. 1656.

nition and Proviſions.

After the Battle of *Warſaw*, *Charles* return'd to *Thorn* (a) and the Elector of *Brandenburg* to *Coningsberg*, to defend that Country that was Expos'd to the Deſolations of fifteen thouſand as well *Tartars* as *Lithuanians*, Commanded by General *Gonziesky*. King *Caſimir* went alſo from *Lublin* in *Regal Pruſſia*; and paſs'd (b) the *Viſtula* and the *Pilza* over Bridges of Boats, accompany'd by the Queen his Conſort. He took (c) *Louvints* and *Lawicia* with *Caliſch* from the *Suedes*; and ſent the Queen to *Woloarky* that is not far from it. His march fluſhing the Courage of the *Tartars* and *Lithuanians*, they defeated (d) ſeveral of the Elector of *Brandenburgh's* Troups; and took the Prince of *Radtzivil* Priſoner. But the *Suedes* being joyn'd with the *Brandenburgh* Forces ſome days after, cut theſe *Barbarians* in pieces; and freed *Radtzivil*, when he was ready to pay an immenſe ſum for his Ranſom. *Lubomirski*, Maſter of the Horſe of *Poland*, aſſembled an Army of fifteen thouſand Men; and beleaguer'd *Cracow* a Second time: While *Caſimir* ſeized on *la Pomerelle*;

(a) Aug. 1656.

(b) Sep. 1656.

(c) 1. of Oct. 1656

(d) 7. of Oct. 1656

Pomerelle; and took (a) *Brumberg* and *Chognitz* by Composition. *John George* of *Anhalt* who commanded in this last Place, march'd out with the *Swedish* Garrison, Army, and Baggage; and was conducted to *Stetin* with so much the more care, as that the Revolting *Poles* did every where Massacre the *Swedes*. Afterwards *Casimir* drew near *Dantzick*; and (b) made his Entry into that Town, amid the Ringing of the Bells, the noise of all the Artillery, and the Huzzahs and Acclamations of the Inhabitants.

(a) 1. of Nov. 1656

(b) 15. of No. 1656.

In the mean while *Ragotzki*, Prince of *Transilvania*, having conceiv'd an indignation against the *Poles*, who had offer'd him their Crown, and had afterwards depriv'd him of the hopes of it, made an Allyance with King *Charles* against *Poland*; and entred (c) that Kingdom with an Army of thirty thousand Men. He pass'd the *Vistula* upon the Ice; and advanc'd towards *Cracow* to relieve it. *Lubomirski*, who held it besieged, wrote to *Wurtz*, and withdrew (d) thence, after having in his Letter extoll'd the Courage of this Governour, and entreated him not to oppress the People, nor suffer the Salt-

(c) 10. of Jan. 1656

(d) 15. of Feb. 1657.

Pits to be Pillag'd. *Ragotzky* followed him at the heels; and made him discamp from about *Ioroſlaw*, whence he gave *Charles* an Account of the State of Affairs. In the mean while, *Charles* who was then in *Pruſſia* with twelve thouſand Horſe and twenty thouſand Foot, took *Chogniczе* from the *Polanders*; and nevertheleſs continued the Negotiation of Peace, then commenc'd with the *Poles*, on the Conditions he had propoſed: That the Ambaſſadors of *France* and *Holland* ſhould be the Mediators of it: That the Elector of *Brandenbourg* ſhould be comprehended in the Treaty: That *Ragotzky* might ſend Ambaſſadors to the Congreſs: That it ſhould be concluded with the States of *Poland* as well as with *Caſimir*: That what ſhould be reſolved on ſhould be exactly performed: That *Wittemberg* and the *Swediſh* Officers that had been detained contrary to the Capitulation made at *Warſaw* ſhould be ſet at Liberty; and that *Benoiſt Oxenſtiern* ſhould be releaſed of the Word that had been exacted of him. For this Lord being ſick at *Warſaw*, had ſtaid there in order to his

his Recovery, and had not Been releaſed after his Cure, but on Condition of returning to the King of *Poland*, as often as he ſhould be Summon'd to that purpoſe: which he would have done, if King *Charles* had permitted him to leave him. Theſe Conditions having been rejected, *Charles* encamp'd upon the River of *Bro* near *Brumberg*; and ſent two thouſand Horſe to hinder *Czarnesky* from ravaging the Territories of the Elector of *Brandenbourg*; and he himſelf follow'd him at his heels. But *Czarnesky* having defeated this Cavalry, Charg'd the King at his coming up; and preſſed him ſo ſharply that he forced him to ſhut (a) himſelf up in *Strasberg* upon the *Dribents*, where he might have been forc'd, if the reſt of the *Swediſh* Troups that ran to his relief had not diſengag'd him. The Ambaſſadors of *France* and *Holland* arrived (b) at *Dantzick* at that time, and having had Audience of King *Caſimir*, invited him to make Peace; But this King declared to them that he could not liſten to any ſuch Propoſals, 'till ſuch time as that the *Swedes* were out of *Pruſſia*, and ſe-

(a) 14. of Jan. 1657.

(b) 7. of Feb. 1657

ven days after he departed that Province.

On another side, the Emperour *Ferdinand* the Third, not having been able to divert *Ragotzky* from falling into *Poland*, thought that as he was a Vassal of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, he ought to punish him; and as he was besides afraid that the *Suedes* might pass from *Poland* into *Austria*, he judged that both Prudence and Generosity would direct him to Succour *Casimir* his Neighbour and Ally. For that purpose he resolved to make a powerfull League; and sent Ambassadors to such Princes as had no good Intentions for the *Suedes*. *Frederick* the Third, King of *Denmark*, was ill satisfied with the Peace which *Christerne* the Fourth, his Father, had made with the *Suedes* in 1646. and wanted neither Pretexts nor a Desire to break it. He complained that the *Suedes* far from acting in favour of him at *Osnabrug*, had taken the Arch-Bishoprick of *Bremen* and the Bishoprick of *Werden*, to which he had several Pretensions for their Indempnity: That contrary to the Neutrality he had obtained of them,

them, and of the Emperour, they had made several Enterprises upon *Holsatia*: That they had laid waste the Territories of his Wife *Sophia* of *Lunenbourg*; that they had not restored to him, as they were bound, what they had Possessed in *Norway*, since they still held there the Parishes *Jenen*, and *Gernen*: That they had received *Vulfeld* Great Master of *Denmark* a fugitive of that Kingdom, for the Crime of High Treason; and favour'd his Calumnies, that they affected the Dominion of the *Baltique* Sea, &c. Thus he suffered himself to be easily persuaded; and struck up an Alliance with the Emperour, upon these Conditions: that they could not make an Accommodation without each others being included; that the *Muscovite*, the *Tartar*, and the States of the Empire should be comprehended in the Treaty: that the Elector of *Brandenbourg* might enter therein: That *Frederick* should attack the *Swedes*: That the Emperour should send sixteen thousand Men into *Poland*, the *Imperialists* and the *Poles* should joyntly persue him. The *Kam* of the lesser *Tartars* struck-in with him as a Party;

(a) 1. of Mar. 1675 Party; and sent (a) an Army of a hundred thousand Men into *Poland*: *Ferdinand* caused nine thousand Foot, and six thousand Horse to go thither under the Conduct of *Halzfeld*, and *Spar*, who being joyn'd with the *Poles*, besieged *Cracow*, and the King of *Denmark* who underhand made his Preparations, declared (b) War against the *Swedes*, and published his *Manifesto* containing his Reasons for so doing. The Elector of *Brandenbourg* being powerfully Sollicited, made a kind of Truce with *Gonziesky*; and tho' he kept it secret, he could not so well dissemble with his Allies, but that he became suspected by them.

(b) June 1657.

While that this Tempest was forming against *Charles*, he march'd out of *Prussia* to go meet *Rogotzki*; and mounting up along the *Vistula*, he joyn'd (c) him at *Opataw*. They pass'd that River at *Zauvichost* upon a Bridge they caus'd there to be made, and the King marching on the left hand, and *Rogotzki* on the Right, they fell into the *Palatinate* of *Lublin*, where they had notice that *Czarnesky*, *Saphicha*, and *Gonziesky*, Generals of the *Poles* were upon

(c) 5. of Ap. 1657.

upon the oppoſite Banck of the *Wiepper*. Whereupon *Charles* joyn'd his Army with that of *Rogotzky*; and paſs'd the *Wieper* to fight the Enemy, who was encamp'd between the *Bug* and *Viſtula*. But *Czarnesky* not being willing to hazzard any thing, paſs'd the *Viſtula* at *Warſaw*; and by diverſe ways retired into *Lithuania*. *Charles* followed him as far as *Breſſiſi*, an important Place in *Polezia*, (a) which he took and deliver'd it to *Rogotzki*, thither to retire in caſe of need. Then he had notice that the *Imperialiſts* were entred into *Poland*, and had advanc'd to fight them upon the Fron ier, if the Elector of *Brandenbourgs* Lieutenant had not refuſed to follow him, and told him that he had orders from his Maſter to accompany him only in *Pruſſia*. Whereupon he returned thither; and could not obtain of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to come to a Conference with him, ſave by the interpoſition of Ambaſſadors, which made him no longer doubt but that this Prince plaid double. Having ſtill received the News that the *Danes* were fall'n into *Holſatia*, and known that it was abſolutely neceſſary

(a) May 1657.

neceſſary that he ſhould depart *Poland* to go defend his own Kingdom, he gave his Lieutenancy General to his Brother in *Poland*, to go defend his own Kingdom there to act joyntly with his Allies; and adviſed *Rogotzki* to paſs again at *Zakrotzin*, where the Count of *Stembach* cauſed a Bridge to be made, and to retire to *Breſſiſi*, where he might fortify himſelf with the Troups he ſhould receive from the *Ukrain*, from *Moldavia*, & *Tranſylvania*: or if the *Imperialiſts* paſs'd the *Viſtula*, and attack'd him with ſtronger Troups then his, he ſhould retire into *Tranſilvania*, if he would not fight them. This advice was approv'd of by the *Coſaques*, and all the Council of War. But *Rogotzky* followed only his own Caprice; and went to *Cracow*, wherein according to the Treaty he had made with the King of *Sweden*, he put a Garriſon of two thouſand Horſe, which *Wurtz* receiv'd with his own. *Wurtz*, immediately, being there beſieged by the *Imperialiſts*, made a furious ſally upon them; and falling into an Ambuſcade he retreated with ſome loſs. *Ragotsky* being likewiſe puſh'd ſometime after by the *Imperialiſts*,

(a) June 1657.

liſts, would have got to *Sandomirz* there to paſs the *Viſtula*; and having met with various obſtacles that put him to a ſtand, he wanted Proviſions, and loſt five thouſand Men, twenty pieces of Cannon, and Eight thouſand Horſes in a Battel wherein he was defeated by the (a) *Imperialiſts*. Inſomuch that to ſave his Life he was reduced to treat with them upon theſe Conditions: that he ſhould ſend Ambaſſadors to the Kings of *Poland* and *Hungary* to ask their pardon: that he ſhould renounce the Alliance of the *Swedes* and embrace that of *Poland*: that he ſhould deliver up all the Towns which he held in that Kingdom: that he ſhould pay *Caſimir* four hundred thouſand Dollars, and a hundred and Fifty to the *Kam* of the *Tartars*: that he ſhould reſtore to the Eccleſiaſtiques of *Tranſilvania* the Goods he had taken from them: that he ſhould ſend an Army to the Succours of *Poland* as often as he ſhould be requir'd ſo to do: that he ſhould withdraw the Garriſon he had in *Cracow*; and give Hoſtages for aſſurance of the Performance of his Promiſes. Then he retired; and was convoy'd ſafely into *Tranſilvania*.

(a) 14. of July 1657

(b) 11. of Au. 1657.

Wurtz

Wurtz seeing himself thus alone, and without hopes of Succours, plainly perceiv'd that *Cracow* could not hold out long, and that tho' he should undertake to keep it to Extremity, he should at last remain with two thousand *Swedes* at the Mercy of the *Imperialists*; and that if he surrendred when he might resist them he should obtain the more advantageous Conditions. Whereupon he sent *Benoist Wurtz* his Brother to ask to treat with them, as the most faithfull in keeping their Words, and according to the Capitulation which was quickly (a) agreed on, he march'd out with Arms and Baggage, Drum beating, Ensigres displaid, Ball in the Mouth, &c. and was safely convoy'd into *Pomerania*, where he was Governor of *Stetin*.

(a) 27. of Au. 1657.

During these Occurrences the King of *Denmark* having declared War against the *Swedes*, sent Troups into *Holsatia* and descended into *Germany*; and took *Bremerfurden* in the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*. As soon as *Charles* had receiv'd this news he departed *Poland*: cross'd *Pomerania* and the Dutchy of *Mecklembourg*: refresh'd himself

(a) himself for some days upon the Territory of *Hamburg*: entred into *Holsatia* which the *Danes* ravag'd with an Extreme Cruelty: cut the Authors of these Disorders to pieces, and pusht as far as *Itzehoa* those that made their Escape thither. He had it put into deliberation whether he ought to pass on, or stop before that Place. But the Council of War was of Opinion not to attack a Place of that Importance, whose Siege would consume much time, and whose Success might be more unhappy than favourable. The King being more animated than perswaded by these Reasons, said, that since the Town was worth the pains, he would try to get it into his hands, and had it Summon'd to open the Gates to him. The Governour having given him for answer, that he had Order to keep it, and not to Surrender it, *Charles* made his approches; Advanc'd his Works; Plac'd his Cannon in Battery; and plaid his Thunder continually upon the Walls of the Beleaguer'd; and the Breach being made, caus'd the Assault to be given. The *Swedes* won (b) the Town;

(a) 20 of Au. 1657.

(b) 4 of and Au. 1657.

and having ſack'd it reduc'd it into Aſhes. Then the King purſued the *Danes* with his Cavalry; and drove them out of the whole Dutchy of *Sleſwich* and *Jutland*, the moſt of whoſe Towns he took, and conſtrain'd the Reſt to pay him Contribution. In the mean while, *Wrangel*, whom the King had ſent by Sea unto the Archbiſhoprick of *Bremen*, drove the Enemies thence, three thouſand of whom he defeated; Eaſily took the Town, Excepting *Bremenfurden*, where he left the Count of *Aſchemburg* to beſiege it. After *Charles* had given his Forces ſome repoſe, he took a journey to *Gottorp*, there to viſit the Duke of *Holſtein* his Father in Law, who received him Magnificently, and propos'd an Accommodation to him. The King expreſs'd himſelf diſpoſed thereunto; and promiſed to conſent to it, provided that the King of *Denmark* would on the morrow give his word, that the Articles of the Treaty ſhould be agreed on in two days time. But the ſeeming impoſſibility of concluding any thing in ſo ſhort a ſpace, and the News they then received

that

that the *Holland*'s Fleet in Alliance with the *Danes* was then at Sea, render'd the Dukes Interpoſition abortive; and obliged *Charles* to go to *Wiſmar*, there to ſee his Fleet, part of which he ſent into *Lifeland*, there to aſſiſt the *Suedes*. He provided for the ſecurity of the Maritime Towns; cauſed *Staden* to be Fortified, and the other Places ſcituated upon the Shoar of the *Elb*; paſſed that River in the Enemies ſight; and without oppoſition rendred himſelf Maſter of the whole Countrey.

Some time after the Elector and Electreſs of *Brandenbourg* repaired to *Brumberg* in *Pruſſia*; and from thence they went to viſit *Caſimir* at *Koningsberg*, where that King was come at his return from *Cracow*. He was there favourably received by the Interpoſition of *Hasfeld*; and having conferred for ſix days with *Caſimir*, they treated (a) together on theſe Conditions: *That the* Elector *ſhould renounce the Allyance of* Sueden: *That he ſhould embrace that of* Poland: *That he ſhould maintain an Army of ſix thouſand men 'till the end of the War: That upon this Conſideration* (a) 13. of Oct. 1657.

Elbing *and ſome other Places ſhould be delivered to him, and to be redeemable with two hundred thouſand Crowns.* He immediately ſent Ambaſſadors to *Charles*, to intimate to him his Accommodation with *Poland*, and to offer him his Mediation to make Peace. But *Charles* would not give them Audience; nor receive two Letters from their Maſter, which they convey'd to him; but ſent them back to him juſt Sealed up as they came; and by one of his own he reproached him with his Inconſtancy, and declared to him that he might be at leaſt aſſured, that he would have done nothing to his Prejudice. During that time *Wrangel* over-ran *Jutland*, and ſpread a Conſternation on all ſides. The King of *Denmark* departed *Coppenhagen* with an Army of twelve thouſand men, reinforced with three thouſand Peaſants; and advanced as far as *Frederickſode*, an important Fortreſs of the Country, to drive the *Swedes* thence, or to fight them. But far from executing this Deſign, he paſſed immediately into the Iſle of *Funen*; and left *Jutland* to the mercy of the *Swedes*, who being encouraged

encouraged by his retreat, continued their Ravages as far as *Frederickſode*. On another ſide, *Charles* who was at *Wiſmar* with the Queen his Conſort, paſſed on to *Straelſundt*, upon a ſimple Galliot, without fearing the viſible danger to which he expoſed himſelf; and there having found eight thouſand men, he diſtributed them into *Pomerania*, and *Denmark*. Being on board his Fleet, he went to *Wolgaſt*; and having aſſembled a Body of Horſe and Foot, he gave the Command of it to the Prince *Palatine* of *Sultzbach*, with Order to keep the Field in *Pomerania*; and to Succour the Towns that might be there Attack'd. To return to *Wrangel*, he beat the *Danes* in ſeveral Encounters; and ſhut them up in *Frederickſode*. He ſeized on the Places ſcituated upon the Rivers thereabouts; and on thoſe that afforded paſſage from *Jutland* into the Iſle of *Funen*, and Block'd *Frederickode* ſo cloſely, that in a little time he reduced it into an extreme Neceſſity of Proviſions.

Having made a new effort to ſhut up the Port by which Barques carried refreſhments from time to time into

the Town, he had some Disadvantage; and in his turn he defeated and repulsed the Besieged, who made a furious Sally upon him. He caused two Forts to be built upon the Sea-shoar, wherein he put Artillery; by this means he hinder'd any thing from entring into the Port save by Night with great Peril and Expence. But as the Winter advanced, he apprehended to be constrained to raise the Siege; and resolved to force the place. For that purpose he divided his Troups into four Bodies, and in the Night time made them fall on all at once: With the first, which he Commanded himself, he attacqu'd on the side, facing towards *Middelfort*: *Fabian Berens* advanced to seize on the Ditch on the Land side: The Prince of *Anhalt* at the Head of the Horse, that alighted, gained an advanced Pallisade, and made way to the very Ditches, where the Tide being too high, he made a Quarter-turn, to render himself Master of a second Palissade, in spite of the *Danish* Cavalry, which he put to flight: Count *Nicholas Brahe*, and *Spar* who backt him, mounted first upon

on the *Fraise* of the first Palissade; and drove the Enemy from two Forts that were beyond it: Count *Jacob de la Gardie* dislodged the *Danes* from their advanced *Corps de Guards*, and pushed them so sturdily towards the Gate of the Town, that he seized on't. *Andrew Bille* Great Mareschal of *Denmark* came thither to put the *Suedes* to a stand; and made a vigorous Resistance against them. But having been dangerously wounded, it put a Terrour into the Soldiers; & they thought of nothing but of making their Escapes. Thus *Wrangel* entred Victorious into the Place; (a) and to secure it he set Guards every where. He found fifty pieces of Canon therein; and took three thousand Prisoners of War, besides *Hok* a *Danish* Senator, and Mareschal *Bille*, who died some days after. *Charles Lisluben* one of the Mareschals Gentlemen, put his Equipage, Wife and Family on Board a Bark, and in spite of the Victorious, the Winds, and a rough Sea, he Transported them into the Isle of *Funen*. Five hundeed *Suedes* were killed in this Action; and two thousand of the *Danes*. When *Charles* received the

(a) 30. of Oct. 1657.

News of the taking of this Place, he publiquely expreſſed his joy for it; and made Diſtributions of Mony to his Soldiers, and gave Entertainments to his Officers. On the contrary the King of *Denmark* and his Allies were in a Conſternation; and plainly perceived that this mighty Succeſs would have further ill Conſequences. And effectually the *Suedes* ſeized on ſeveral Places in *Jutland*, in the Iſle of *Funen*, upon the Coaſts of *Norway*, and in *Halland*: They conſtrained *Ganzieſky* who Beſieged *Riga* in *Lifeland* to retire: they drove *Czarnesky* out of *Pomerania*; and going on Board their Fleet they paſſed into *Holſtein*, there to take the occaſion of making new Progreſſes. This Torrent of good Fortune the ſooner enclin'd the Elector of *Brandenbourg* to endeavour to mediate the Peace of the North. He wrote (a) three Letters to King *Charles* in Anſwer to *That* he had received from him; and urged all to him that could moderate his Reſentment. He laid before him all the good Offices he had done him, and entreated him to be mindfull of them. He repreſented to him his having ever exhorted

(a) 22. of No. 1657.

exhorted him to Treat with *Poland*: that *Charles* had quitted *Prussia* without any appearance of his being likely to returu thither: that he had left the whole Burden of the War upon His Back; and that being in danger of being thereby oppressed, he could not otherwise provide for his Security than by an Accommodation with *Poland*: that it became him to do the same thing for the repose of his own Dominions; and that he might think of it, he sent him the Conditions of Peace he might make with *Casimir*. *Charles* made a long Answer thereunto; and in it refuted all the Reasons he had alledged.

He did not prosecute the War with the less ardency. In persuance of his Orders, *Frederick* Marquis of *Baden-Dourlach* and *Wrangel* descended into the Isle of *Alsen* with a Fleet of twenty Ships; and made themselves Masters of *Sunderborg* upon the Streight of the *Sound*, and then of the whole Island. Tho' the Winter was at that time very Sharp, the Flame of the War was not the less ardent. The *Imperialists* and *Polanders* joyn'd together and be-

sieged *Thorn*. They seiz'd on the Church of *St. George* which is without the Gate of *Kulme*. But the *Swedes* took it again immediately; and as they were not absolutely shut up, it was easy for them to convey Ammunitions and Provisions into the Town: which spun out the siege into a Length. The Dukes of *Brunswick*, *Luenenbourg*, *Mecklembourg*, *Sleswick*, and the Other Princes of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, being Excited by King *Charles*, wrote also to the King of *Denmark* to withdraw the Garrison he had in *Bremerfurden*. for fear their Territorries might be thereby incommoded, or to send Ambassiadors to *Hamburg*, that so theirs and those of *Sweden*, coming thither with full Power, they might agree upon the means of distancing the *Northern* War from their Circle. The King of *Denmark* in the Answer he made (a) them, excus'd himself from sending Ambassadours, upon his not being assured of the King of *Swedens* Intention, besides that *England*, *France*, and *the States of the United Provinces* had agreed that the General Peace should be treated on at *Lubeck*; and desired them to divert the

(a) 29. of Nov. 1657

he *Swedes* from making such unseason-
ble Requests.

Some time after *Charles* repair'd (a) into the Dutchy of *Holstein* towards the nd of *January*, & having at *Gottorp* gi-'n all necessar Directions, he advanc'd ith his forces to a Burrough, scituated etween *Haderschilben* & *Coldinh*, with esign to view the State of the Places e meant to attack. But the following ight it prov'd extraordinary cold, & he Sea was Entirely frozen: the King ad it Sounded in several Places; and udg'd by the Thickness and Hardness f the Ice that it would ev'n bear his rtillery. Whereupon he resolved to ass on Foot and Horseback into the sle of *Denmark*, and tho' the Proposal e made of it might have struck all his Men with Terror and Amazement, he warm'd and spirited them so very much y his Courage, that they disposed hemselves to follow him, without fear f being swallow'd up in the Sea, if he Cold happen'd to abate: For there is no Soldier so Cowardly as not to despise the danger to which his King exposes himself. Thus he Marshall'd his Army in Battel-Array: gave the Command

(a) Jan. 1658.

(b) 3. of Feb. 1658

Command of the Right Wing to the Marquis of *Baden*, and to *Wrangel* That of the Left to *Todt*. That of the Horse to *Fabian Berong*; and plac'd himself at the main Body with Count *Jacob de la Gardie*, and the Regiment of his Guards. He departed in this order; and march'd towards the Isle of *Funen*, the General Rendevouze *Wrangel* Arriv'd (a) there first; and defeated a Body of the Enemies that would have hindered him from coming on shoar under the Conduct of Captain *Schestbed*; and sent their Colours to the King. *Charles* being advanc'd some time after, commanded *Wrangel* to Extend himself on the Right along the Shoar; and made towards the Left to Enter into the Island; which was difficult and Dangerous, for the Shoar was very high: besides it was as it were fac'd with a Thick Grove of Green Oaks and defended by *Fouß* the Lieutenant of *Christian de Goldenlieu* General of the *Danes*, with Twenty Squadrons, Forty Cornets of Light Horse and four field-pieces, that fired continually to busy the Enemy in his own Defence. *Wrangel* with the Horse and

(a) 9. of Feb. 1658.

and the Marquis of *Baden* with the Foot, Charg'd him in the Flanck on one ſide: Count *Todt* attack'd him on the Other; and the King in the mean while having got on ſhoar, fell ſo vigorouſly upon the *Danes*, that *Jouß* was abandoned by his Men, and gave himſelf up to *Wrangel*. *Libeker*, commanding the Queens Guards, put thoſe to the run that were ſtill in the Woods: and two Troups of the Regiments of the Counts of *Waldeck* and *Koningſmarck*, that were upon the ſpurr to ſhare in the Battel, were Swallow'd up in the Sea by the breaking of the Ice, that all of the Sudden open'd under their feet.

Afterwards *Fabian Berends* ſeiz'd on *Schuberg*: *Aſchemberg* on *Mildelfurd*: *Wrangel* on ſeveral Men of War, which the Ice had detain'd in divers Places: Count *Todt* defeated fifteen hundred of the Inhabitants of the Iſland that had taken the field: and the King entred into *Odenſea* the Capital City, which open'd its Gates to him as ſoon as it was ſummon'd to ſurrender by a Captain of his Guards. This Prince charg'd at the ſame time; and took *Steno Bille* [redacted] Officer of Horſe Priſoner, who had the

the raſhneſs to diſpute the Great Place with him, with a Squadron of Horſe he had there formed. He alſo ſeized on *Ulric Gildenlew* General of the *Danes*, ſick at that time, on *Gundo Roſenkrans*, *Otto Cragke*, *George Brahe*, *Juar Wind*, Senators of *Denmark*; and a great number of Perſons of Quality that were retired into that place. *Wrangel* with the like eaſe took *Ybourg*; and had got into his hands four great Men of War that were in the Port, if thoſe that were on Board them, had not ſuddainly broke the Ice, and put out to Sea. In this manner was the King abſolute Maſter of the whole Iſland; and to refreſh himſelf after ſo many Fatigues, he lay at *Odenſea*. He granted to the Senators that were Priſoners the honour of kiſſing his hand; and after having received their Compliments he told them that Heaven abandoned to him the Crown of *Denmark*, to recompence him for that of *Poland*, which their King had occaſion'd his loſing; that nevertheleſs he was not dazzled with his good Fortune; and that if their Maſter deſired to make a ſpeedy and ſincere Peace, he would favourably hear[illegible]

hearken to Propoſals of that Nature. They encharg'd themſelves to make his mind known to their King. But on the Morrow Mr *Philip Meadowe*, *Cromwell* Protector of *England*'s Envoy at *Coppenhagen* and a Trumpetter from the King of *Denmark*, came to aſſure *Charles* that *Frederick* did paſſionately wiſh for the Peace: and that he would ſend the Senators *Gerſdorf* and *Skeel* to the Place and Time he ſhould appoint for its ſpeedy Concluſion. The King did joyfully hear this News: Nominated *Ulfeld* and *Steno Bielke* for Plenopotentiaries with full Power limited for Eight days: The Iſles of *Spro* or of *Langeland* for the place of Congreſs: caus'd all the neceſſary Paſsports to be delivered; and ſent back Mr *Meadowe* perſuaded of his good Intentions.

Being not minded in the mean while to interrupt the courſe of his Victories, and loſe the Seaſon that was favourable to him, he caus'd the Marquis of *Baden* to (a) paſs o'er into *Langeland*; and followed him with the reſt of his Troups which *Wrangel* had aſſembled: Having ſubdu'd this Iſland without reſiſtance, he went (b) into that of *Laland*.

(a) 14. of Feb. 1658.

(b) 15 of Feb. 1658

land which yielded at his Arrival; and he mildly treated the Soldiery, Burghers, and Peasants. The Famous Fortress of *Nakow*, wherein were fifteen hundred Men in Garrison, with contempt sent back the Trumpetter that summoned it to obey the Conqueror; and made answer that it would defend it self to the last Extremity. But the King having defeated before the Place two hundred Foot that would have put themselves into it; and taken their Baggage and four field-Pieces, it followed *Vlefeldt*'s Council, and surrender'd (a) upon Composition. The King who found Eighteen Cannons in the Place, put a strong Garrison into it; and gave the Government of it to *Suanton Banier*. *Charles* lay that night at *Sakopoing*; and the next day past'd into the Isle of *Fastel*, which he brought in Subjection to him, as also the two others that are not far distant from it. Then he caus'd the Regiment of *Smaland* with some Pioneers to pass into *Sealand*, and they Landed near *Warembourg*; and with all diligence did he follow (b) them with his Army, and with a Confidence of putting himself

(a) 16. of Feb. 1658

(b) 20. of Feb. 1658

mſelf in Poſſeſſion of *Denmark*, whoſe
ing had a deſign to embark to take
fuge in *Norway*. *Charles* at his arri-
l in *Sealand*, received *Geſtorp* Great
aſter of the Houſhould of *Denmark*, &
riſtian Scheel Plenopotentiaries from
ing *Frederick*, preſented to him by
r *Philip Meadowe*; and having cauſed
eir Power to be Examined by his
fficers, he bid them repair to *Wariem-*
urg, whither at the ſame time he diſ-
tched away his own Plenopotentia-
es. Yet did he not forbear advancing
ithin Two Leagues of *Coppenhagen*,
view it: and declared that the hopes
Peace ought not to hinder him from
aking War, nor the Succeſs of the
Var hinder him from making
eace. But before he could at-
mpt any thing, the Treaty was con-
uded (a) in ſix days ſpace at *Tor-* (a) 26. of Feb. 1658
p, by the Deputies, that had re-
oved themſelves thither from *Wari-*
bourg; and afterwards ratified and
ubliſh'd at *Roiskild*. The Principal
rticles imported, *That there ſhould be a perpetual Amity between the two Kings: That they ſhould not contract any Alli-ances without each other: That they ſhould*

renounce

renounce those they had made to ei
ther's Prejudice: That they shoul
not permit any Enemies Ships to ente
into the Sea of Denmark; *nor into t*
Baltique *Sea: That the Peace in* 164
should remain in its force and vigou
Excepting its Sixth Article: That thos
who would be comprehended in this la
Treaty should be bound to ask the Con
sent of both Kings: That the Swedis
Vessels should be exempt from Tribute i
the Ports of Denmark: *That the Kin*
of Sweden *to indemnify himself for th*
Charges of the War, should have i
propriety Halland, Blekinghen, *the Is*
if Bornholm, *and a part of* Schonen
and Norway, *and that the Places take*
from the Duke of Holstein *should b*
restored to him. Some blamed King
Charles for having thus with too much
Easiness renounced the fruit of so
much pains and so many Victories;
and others commended his Modera-
tion, in contenting himself with ha-
ving overcome his Enemy, and over-
come himself.

An Interview between the two
Kings having been agreed on to settle
this Peace, *Frederick* sent his Coach
to

to *Charles* at *Roſchild* with Admiral *Bielck*, and went (a) out a League to meet him at *Fredericksbourg*, a Houſe of Pleaſure in *Sealand*. They entred therein amid the noiſe of the Canon; and Supped together at one and the ſame Table, where the King of *Sueden* was placed between the King and Queen of *Denmark*. They conferred often in Private; and parted on the third day with all the teſtimonies of a perfect Friendſhip. *Frederick* made *Charles* a Preſent of four Led-Horſes of a very great value, with a Magnificent Coach, drawn by ſix Horſes; and accompany'd him half way to *Elſeneur*, where he went to lye. From thence he paſs'd over the *Sound* into the Province of *Schonen*: Took Poſſeſſion of *Helſingburg*, in Execution of the Treaty of Peace; and repair'd to *Gottemburg*, where he was Expected by the Queen his Wife. In the mean while, Count *Todt* ſecur'd part of what had been yielded to *Sueden* by the Treaty of *Roſchild*; and particularly *Landtskroon* and *Malmoe*, Places of Importance. Some time after, the two Kings agreed (b) by a

(a) 13. of Ma. 1658.

(b) 24 of New May. 1658

Concord, that the Isle of *Ween* should appertain to *Sueden*, as one of the Dependencies of *Schonen*; and that the Queen of *Denmark* should have the Profit of it during Life. The *Suedes* Fortify'd that Island, and those that belong'd to them by that Peace; and caus'd two Great Forts to be erected at *Belsimbourg* to defend the Sea of *Denmark*, and hinder the Navigation of *Dantzich*. They entred (a) also into *Bremerfurden*, which was to be restored to them; and caus'd the *Danish* Governour and his Garrison to march out thence.

(a) 10. of July 1658

The King of *Denmark* was not satisfy'd with the Peace of *Roskild*, which diminish'd his Territories; and obliged him to suffer the *Suedes* in Garrison in the Isle of *Funen*, in *Halland*, and in *Sealand*, by which he was more then a little incommoded. To conceal his Discontent, he manifested a Mighty Esteem for the King of *Sweden*; Declared that he put great Confidence in him; nay and signify'd to him, that He with all his Family would have assisted at the Nuptials of his Sister *Eleonora Katharina*, Countess *Palatine*,

Palatine, and the Widdow of *Frede-*
rick Landtgrave of *Hesse*, Kill'd in
Poland, that was Celebrated at *Got-*
orp with *Christianus Augustus*, Count
Palatine at *Sultzbach*. He durst not
lone attack so formidable an Ene-
y, who acting with Francknes had
turned *Frederickſode* to him; and
ould not promise himself any Succonrs,
ot from *Germany*, being then Em-
loy'd in the Election of a New Em-
erour in the room of *Ferdinand* the
d, who died on the 2. of *April*, 1657.
r from *Poland*, that had much a-do
recover it self from the Disorder
had been in. In this Juncture the
Hollanders aiming to hook in to them-
ves the Trade of the *Baltique* Sea
ro' his Amity, struck up an Union
th him; and promised him to fit out
Great Fleet in his favour. Then he
bad the Goveruour of the Places he
s still to deliver to the *Swedes*, to
nder them up whatever Orders they
ght have received: He distributed
mmissions to his Officers for the
aying of Soldiers: He caused his
jects in *Guiney* to stop a Ship of
Swedes, who reclaim'd it in vain

as soon as it was arriv'd at *Geluckstadt*; and put himself in a Posture of Defence, if Occasion should be. King *Charles* being inform'd of all this, judg'd that *Frederick* had a Design to reduce him to become the Aggressor; and contented himself with Summoning him to shut up the streight of the *Sound* against all Men of War that should offer there to pass, and to make an Offensive and Defensive League with him. Upon the *Danes* refusal to satisfy these Conditions of the Treaty of Peace, after having with address caused some of his Subjects to depart *Denmark*, he embark'd at *Kick* with the Attendance of Ten thousand Men; and went to make a Descent in *Sealand*, and fill'd it with terror and Amazement. He sent *Wrangel* with half of his forces to besiege *Kronembourg*; and coming himself with the other before *Coppenhagen*, he made three Assaults upon the Place, and was still repell'd. Some say he committed a fault in dividing his Forces, and that if at first he had attack'd the *Metropolis* of *Denmark* with his whole Army, he had easily wonn it, and made himself Maste

Master of the whole Kingdom.

And indeed *Coppenhagen* required a Great many hands to defend it, and yet had but a smal Garrison. Of eighteen of its Bastions, not one of them was there finisht: it was ill stor'd with Provisions. Its avenues were shut up by the Naval Army of the *Swedes*; and the Consternation was so great in the Town, that the most Confident advised *Frederick* more then once to Embark with the Queen his Wife and his Children, and to retire into *Norway*. But the King having said that he lov'd rather to bury himself in his City, then to forsake it, he caus'd the Suburbs to be burnt, and a part of the Trees of his Garden that might favour the Approaches of the Enemy. He caus'd the weakest Places to be fortify'd with all hast; and erected his Tent upon the Rampart, near the Greatest Breaches to make them be repaired. He posted what Soldiers he had in the Places where the danger was the most pressing, under the Conduct of the Princes *Christierne* and *George* his Sons, and day and Night visited the Quarters, to stay where he was most necessary. His sub-

jects seeing him so resolute laid aside their fears; and seconded him with an incredible fervency. The Women of Quality carried him what Gold, Silver and Jewels they had to be sold and pay the Soldiers: Meaner Women made it their Bus'ness to digg and carry Earth: five thousand of the Inhabitants took up Arms; and the *Danish* Nobility with all the Youth in the Countrey threw themselves into the Town. Insomuch that in a little time *Frederick* had a Body of Ten thousand Men, composed of Gentlemen, Burghers, and Soldiers. But not content with standing in his own defence, he attack'd the *Swedes*. He made conti-
(a) 14. of nuall Sallies; and one (a) among others
Au. 1658. so vigorous, that he won their Trenches and undermin'd their Works. Having stoln from the Queen he fought then in Person at the Head of two Squadrons; and was followed by the Princess, who by her Presence inspired the most Timerous with the Courage she was animated. He did no less upon the Sea, and burnt dismounted or dispers'd several *Swedish* Ships with a Machine called *Pram*, composed of a Great

Bar-

Bark fill'd with Artificial fires, garnish'd with Musketiers and Cannons; and Conducted by the Rowing of the Seamen.

On another side *Wrangel* having invested *Kronembourg*, that passed for *Impregnable*, as well for it's Scite and Fortifications, as it's numerous Garrison, omitted nothing for the overcoming the great resistance he met withal at that Place; and to reduce it speedily in Subjection to it's Prince. But his Efforts being Abortive he had recourse to Artifice. He gave out that *Coppenhagen* was taken, and King *Frederick*; and at Night caused Bonefires to be made, the Canon to be fired, and Wine and Brandy to be distributed to the Soldiers. As soon as the Besieged had learnt this News, which they took to be true; and being past all hopes of Succours they Surrender'd upon Composition. *Wrangel* placed (a) a Garrison in the Place under the Command of *John Hart*; and went to joyn the *Swedish* Army before *Coppenhagen*. King *Frederick* being startled at the loss of his Fortress, wrote (b) to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, who was entred into

(a) 16. Sept. 16

(b)

the League of the Confederates, to entreat him to make haſte to Succour him; and to conſider that the Danger was ſo preſſing, that it did not allow of any delay. This affected the Elector; and uſing Diligence, he fell into *Holſatia* with an Army of ten thouſand men, compoſed of three thouſand *Imperialiſts* on Horſeback, Commanded by *Spore*, of four thouſand Foot alſo *Imperialiſts*, under the Conduct of *Montecuculi*, and of three thouſand *Poliſh* Horſe, of whom *Czarnesky* was the General. King *Charles*, under the Pretext of going to meet the *Hollanders*, who were at Sea to Succour the *Danes*, went on Board ſome Ships with *Wrangel*, and fifteen hundred Foot, and five hundred Horſe, and in the (a) Night-time deſcended without oppoſition into the Iſle of *Amack* near *Coppenhagen*, of which it is the Nurſing Mother. The Sentinels and ſome Canon-Shots having warned King *Frederick* of the Danger he was in, he ſent thither ſeven hundred Horſe, Commanded by *Alefeld*; and followed him with near two thouſand men of Infantry and Cavalry. At his arrival he ſuſtained Co-

lone

(a) 14. of Oct. 1658.

lonel *Alefeld*, whom the *Suedes* puſhed ſmartly; and by a Gentleman accompanied with a Trumpetter, he invited King *Charles* to decide their Differences in a ſingle Duel. But *Charles* at the earneſt entreaty of all his People, having made anſwer that Kings never fought but in good Company, they fell to Blows, and every Individual on both ſides by the Example and ſight of the two Kings gave Proofs of an incredible Valour. The Victory remained for a while in ſuſpence: But as it ſeemed to declare it ſelf for the *Danes*, who had the advantage of the number, and of the Knowledge of the Places, *Charles* put himſelf upon the retreat; and marching the laſt, did ſo often repell the Enemies, that he gave the *Suedes* leiſure to get again on Board his Ships. For His Part he fell into a large Ditch filled and covered with the Sea; and having with much ado got out thence, he hamper'd himſelf in a Moeraſs, whence his Horſe could not rid him. He got again to his Men, being mounted upon one that was preſented him by a Trouper that was killed at the ſame Inſtant; and afterwards he enriched

enriched and ennobled the whole Family of that *Suede*, whose Memory he honoured with his Commendations. He lost some Soldiers in this Occasion; and among the Persons of Note, Count *Jacob de la Gardie*.

King *Charles* was of the Number of those that struggle against Difficulties instead of being pawl'd by them. Some days after he made (a) a furious Assault upon *Coppenhagen*; and almost forced the Town. But the Inhabitants made such great efforts, that they repelled him at the long run. On the morrow (b) the *Hollands* Fleet composed of forty Men of War, of some Fire-Ships, and several Barks of Burden, and Commanded by *Obdam*, by *Michael de Ruyter*, and *William de Witt*, the first Admiral, and the others Vice-Admirals of the States General of the United Provinces, appeared at the entrance of the Streight of the Sound, to Succour the King of *Denmark* their Ally, though it protested that it was no Enemy of *Sueden*. But the contrary was known by intercepted Letters written to *Obdam*. Eight days after it came to an Anchor near *Cronemberg*, a fair

(a) 7. of No. 1658.

(b) 2. of No. 1656.

fair Wind arising: (a) About seven a Clock in the Morning it Sailed with the Wind, and entred into the Streight without being incommoded by the Canon of *Kronembourg* and *Elsingbourg*, that are upon each Bank of the Sound. *William de Witt* on Board the *Brederode*, carrying sixty pieces of Brass Artillery, Commanded the Van: *Obdam* upon the *Concord*, armed with seventy two pieces of Canon, the Main-Battel; and *de Ruyter* the Rear. The Fleet of *Sueden* was divided into four Squadrons. *Henry Girard Scielm*, on Board the *Victory*, led the *First*; *N. Wrangel* the *Second*; *Bilkenstiern* Vice-Admiral on Board the *Dragon*, the *Third*; and *Carolus-Gustavus Wrangel* the *Fourth*, that was near the Isle of *Ucen* in the Streight. *Bielkenstiern* grappled the *Brederode*; and after a furious Fight of three hours Boarded it, and hew'd down the *Hollanders*. *Ville Witten* being Wounded with two Musket-shots in the Reins, stood upon his defence to the last extremity, and would only give his Sword to the Captain of the *Dragon*, *whose Sovereigns he had served for above thirty Years*. The *Suedes* deliver'd

(a) 8. of No. 1658.

deliver'd his Body to the *Hollands* who in exchange freed several of th Prisoners. *N. Wrangel* push'd in b tween the *Brederode* and the *Concor* and Boared this last in several place by Canon-shots. *Klepper* a *Suedish* Captain of the *Lucifer* seconded him vigorously; and 'till that he was sunk, he continually paid off one while *Obdam*, and another while *Ville-Nitten* with a Storm of Broad-sides. *Peter Floriſon*, *Obdams* Lieutenant, was also sunk, after having been slain by a Musket-shot. *Carolus-Gustavus Wrangel*, High Admiral of *Sueden*, attack'd *Obdam*; but would never grapple him, by reason the Wind that was contrary to him favour'd his Enemy, and afforded him all the Conveniency of sheering off, and of drawing up his Ships. But at length his Ship being very much shatter'd with Broad-sides, and his Rudder broken off, he retired to get it repair'd. The Wind blowing still fresher and fresher, parted the Engagement; and drove part of the *Suedish* Fleet to *Kronembourg*, and the other into the Port of *Landtskroon*: Besides that the *Suedes* were persuaded upon a false Rumour that

that the *Danish* Ships were coming to the Succours of the *Hollands* Fleet. But the *Hollanders* lost fifteen hundred men at this time, five Ships what burnt and sunk, *Villy-Veyten* and *Florison*; and afterwards own'd that they had never been in a hotter Action. The *Suedes* lost two hundred Soldiers on this Occasion and a hundred and fifty Prisoners; and three Ships, the *Lucifer*, the *Leopard*, and the *Pelican*; and had several wounded. *Obdam* passed on without any Obstacle; and went to re-victual *Coppenhagen*, as was his Principal Intention.

While that these things passed, the Elector of *Brandenbourg* granted the Neutrality to the Duke of *Gottorp*, on Condition that he put into his hands the City and Castle of the Capital of the Dutchy 'till the Peace; and that he should cause the Fort of *Stapelholm* to be demolished. Then he made (a) himself Master of the Isle of *Alsen*; and obliged the *Suedes* to penn themselves up in the Castle of *Sunderberg*. The Count *D'Archemberg* who Commanded in that Place was Summon'd to surrender it. But he demanded a Truce for

(a) Dec. 1658.

for thirty hours and promiſed he would march out that time being once expired. The following night *Swediſh* Ships which the Enemy took for *Hollanders*, being entred into the Port, *Aſchomberg* embark'd with all the Men, Artillery, Baggage, Ammunition he had, and went his Ways. On the morrow the *Imperialiſts* having broken the Gates, entred the Cittadel without Oppoſition; and wonder'd to find it abandoned. The Elector alſo took (a) *Noderborg*, and Garriſon'd it. But *Charles* Count of *Wrangel* paſs'd (b) from *Sealand* into the Iſle of *Funen*; and oppoſing the Progreſſes of the Confederates, cover'd *Frederickſode*, which they had a Mind to attack. They were more ſucceſsfull in *Pruſſia*, where they took (c) *Thorn*, which they had held a long time beſieged; and by the Capitulation they granted to the *Swedes*, they promis'd that the Money that had been Coyn'd and Stamp'd with the Effigies of King *Charles* ſhould be current at the ſame Value as the Common Money of the Province.

(a) Dec. 1658.

(b) Dec. 1658.

(c) Dec. 1658.

(d) 2. of Jan. 1659. The firſt (d) day of the year following, *Caſimir* and the Queen his Wife made

made their Entry into *Thorn*; and the next day they there receiv'd the Oath of Allegiance from the Inhabitants. In the Month of *September* of the year foregoing, the *Swedes* intercepted Letters from the Duke of *Courland*, who enjoy'd the Neutrality between *Sweden* and *Poland*; and sent them to their King; who found by reading them, that this Duke held Correspondence with the *Muscovites*. *Charles* was so much the more provok'd at this piece of Perfidy, as that it was Contrary to his Franck and Generous Nature, and sent orders to Earl *Douglas* Governor of *Lifeland* to punish the Duke, and the Count having without any noise approached *Mitaw*, surprized (a) the Town and Castle, seized on the Duke, his Wife and Children, and carried them Prisoners to *Riga*. The Dukes Subjects taking up Arms, *Charles* sent seventeen hundred men to the Succours of *Douglas*, who was brought into some exigency. But this did not hinder the Mutineers from seizing on *Sacconuse*; and putting the *Suedish* Garrison to the Sword. The *Danes* did likewise drive the *Suedes* from *Bahuys* and

(a) Jan. 1659.

and *Drontheim*, Cities of the Kingdom of *Norway*. *Paul Wurtz* during these Occurrences, by King *Charles* his Order departed from *Stetin*, of which he was Governor; and traversing *Pomerania Ulterior*, depending on the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, he entred into *Prussia*, where he was expected by Prince *Adolphus* Count *Palatine*, whose Lieutenant he was, and took *Cognize* near *Danzick*. *Charles* was not of a humour to remain in Quiet while that others fought. After having surprized and burnt the Machine called *Bram*, by which he had so often been incommoded, he order'd his Men to put white Shirts upon their Cloaths to be at least remarkable during the Night upon the Land that was Cover'd with Snow, Broom in their Hats, to know one another again; and sent (b) them to the assault against those of *Coppenhagen* who repuls'd them. To recommence two days after, he divided his Troops into three Bodies; and at the Signal of the fire that burnt two Tuns fill'd with Tow, Pitch and Powder, caus'd (c) the Town to be attacqu'd by divers Channels, that divide it into three Quaaters.

(a) 1. of Feb. 1659

(b) 18 of Feb. 1659

(c) 25. of Feb. 1659.

Quarters. *Vavaſſeur* Sergeant of Battalia fell on on the ſide of *Langagen*; and was ſuſtained by Colonel *Gorgas*. *Ferſen* and Count *Todt* fell on on another, followed with Soldiers animated with the hopes of Plunder, which the King had granted them. General *Alenfeld* a *Dane* killed with a Pike one of *Ferſens* Sergeants, who was mounted upon the Creſt of the *Baſtion*, accompanied with four Soldiers; and purſued the reſt beyond the Ditch; and the Inhabitants defended themſelves valiantly againſt Count *Todt*, who did not abandon his Poſt 'till a reiterated Order from King *Charles*, who judged that obſtinately to perſevere any longer againſt ill luck would only ſerve to augment it. This Prince loſt in this Action many Officers and Soldiers; and afterwards attempted to win the Town by a new *Scalade*, which ſped no better. He ſtubbornly perſiſted in the Enterprize, which the Preſence of the *Hollands* Fleet, and the Reſolution of the *Danes* entrench'd in the Town render'd almoſt impoſſible, out of the ſhame he had of not being able to vanquiſh with his wonted facility; and by

the Perſuaſions of the *Engliſh*, who promis'd themſelves that his Victory would ſecure to them the Commerce of the *Baltique* Sea. Then conſidering that the Beſieged were more numerous than the *Suedes*; and that his Army was almoſt ruined with fatigues, he converted the Siege of *Coppenhagen* into a Bloccade; and diſpoſed his Camp ſo well as hindred Proviſions from entring into the Place, or the Inhabitants to ſtirr out to get any, or to attack the Troups. He left one part of them to continue this Bloccade; & Embarking with the reſt, he went to *Kronembourg*, whoſe Fortifications which he had begun, he cauſed to be finiſht. *Wurtz* was more ſucceſsfull in *Pruſſia-Royal*, where he Beſieged *Dirſchow* upon the *Viſtula* above *Dantzick*; and took (a) it by Capitulation, which the Governor of the Place made with Prince *John Adolphus* Count *Palatine*. *Wrangel* Admiral of *Sweden* would needs ſhew that he was no leſs daring and adventurous than *Wurtz*. He made himſelf Maſter of *Langelande*, of *Aland*, of *Falſter*, of *Meon*, Iſles of *Denmark*; and between the two former he fought with (b) ſix Ships

(a) 20 of March. 1659.

(b) 11 of April 1659.

Ships of the *Dutch* Fleet joyn'd to that of the *Danes*. Truth it is that he therein loſt the Rudder of one of his Ships; but with his Canon did he ſhatter the Maſts and Sails of the Admiral of *Denmark*, and had made himſelf Maſter of it, if it had not been ſpeedily relieved. My Lord *Montague* touch'd (a) in the Streight of the *Sound* with the Fleet of *England*, that had delay'd departing by reaſon of *Oliver Cromwels* Death; and being come to an Anchor, would not make any Attempt upon the *Hollanders*. He declared he was come to make Peace and not War; and gave out that he was Ambaſſador Extraordinary: *Charles* being at *Kronembourg* received him Graciouſly there, and treated him with all poſſible Magnificence.

(a) 16 of April. 1659.

As it was to be feared that the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, and the *Houſe* of *Auſtria* would attribute to themſelves the Dominion of the *Baltique* Sea thro' the diſcord of the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, *De Thou* Ambaſſador of *France*, and the Ambaſſador of *England* at the *Hague* preſs'd the *Hollanders* to Succour no

(a) May. 1659. longer King *Frederick*; and treated (a) with them upon theſe Conditions. That *England*, *France*, and *Holland* ſhould act in Concert to conſtrain the two Kings at Enmity, to make Peace, that ſo the *Northern* Traffick might be re-eſtabliſhed: That they ſhould lend their hands to cauſe the Treaty of *Roſchild* to be executed, with exception to the Article, requiring that the Streight of the *Sound* ſhould be ſhut up againſt Foreign Men of War: That he of the two Kings that ſhould refuſe to lay down Arms, ſhould be declared the Common Enemy of the Mediators: That during the three Weeks that might be employ'd in Negotiating, the *Hollanders* ſhould abſtain from Succouring the *Danes*, and the *Engliſh* the *Suedes*; and that they ſhould leave the two Kings to fight with their own bare Forces; That at the ſame time the Peace with *Poland* ſhould be urged on: That the Elector of *Brandenbourg* ſhould be comprehended therein: That if the Accord could not be concluded; and that ſome of the Mediators were involved in the War, their Quarrel ſhould not extend beyond the

the *North*; and that they ſhould be Friends in their own States. The Elector of *Brandenbourg*'s Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, was extremely incens'd at this Agreement; and accus'd the States-General of Infidelity. They demanded an Act in Writing of this Affront; and made anſwer, that within a Year, the Elector had made five Treaties contrary to one another with *Poland*; beſides thoſe he had entred into with the Emperour and the King of *Denmark*. Immediately the Ambaſſador of *England* went to King *Frederick*; and having Summon'd him to declare whether he would obſerve the Peace of *Roſchild*, offered him his Mediation. The King declared that he could conclude nothing without his Allies; and delay'd giving a Poſitive Anſwer. On another ſide the *Grand Duke of Muſcovy* by his Ambaſſador, and the Letters he wrote to *Charles*, offer'd him an Eternal Peace; and entreated him to grant a Neutrality to the Duke of *Courland*: The King received this Miniſter favourably; and took time upon the Anſwer he was to make him.

During theſe Tranſactions the Con-

federates did again beſiege (a) *Frederickode*; and tho' the Cannon of the *Swedes* that were in the Iſle of *Funen* did incommode them, they open'd their Trenches and advanced their Works. The third day of the Siege, the *Swedes* deſpairing of their being able to maintain the Place, made Ovens and Mines, and ſpent the Night in the Iſle of *Funen*. Thus the Confederates being entred therein, did not loſe a hundred Men by the efforts of the Mines that Sprung; and Garriſon'd the Town. Then the Count *de Montecuculi* Attack'd the Iſle of *Phenſo*, that is between that of *Fuinen* and *Frederickode*; and in two hours time conſtrain'd the *Swediſh* Garriſon to march out and make their Eſcape into *Funen*. The Confederates might have Conquered the Iſland, if the *Hollands* Fleet would have waſted them over, or lent them Ships. But it was hindred from ſo doing by the Treaty made at the *Hague*. The Confederates being depriv'd of this Succours, aſſembled (b) a number of Barks, and ſix Men of War, and put their Troups on Board them, to paſs them

(a) 24 of May. 1656

(b) 6 of June. 1659.

them into *Fuinen*. But *Wrangel* after having ranged five thousand Men on the shore of the Island, in order to its defence, put to Sea with his fleet; and near *Middelfort* easily defeated that of the Confederates, who were thus repuls'd. As they proceeded not fast enough in the Opinion of the King of *Denmark*, who had been besieged Eleven Months in *Copenhagen*, he wrote (a) to the States General of the *United Provinces*, (b) and then to the Confederate Princes, and Exaggerated the Greatness of his Calamities to them, and the Desolutions of his Dominions, to Engage them the more powerfully to aid him. The *Swedes* did not prosecute their Conquests with the less facility. The Count of *Stemboch* besieged *Natekon*, in the Isle of *Laland*; and received it (c) upon Composition, from *Joachim Kerto* a *Dane*, Governour of the Place, who wanted Powder for his Defence. However a Panique terrour having seiz'd the *Swedes* in *Prussia*, the Prince *John Adolphus Palatine* retired (d) into *Pomerania*; and from thence into *Sweden*. This induced King *Charles*

(a) 20 of June. 1656.

(b) 20 of June. 1659.

(c) 26 of July. 1659.

(d) 11 of August. 1659.

his Brother to upbraid him with having so lightly quitted the Government of that Province; and to revoke the Power he had given him. The Ambassadors of the States-General of the *United Provinces* having offer'd *Charles* their Interposition to make Peace, he answered them, that (a) he own'd them for Enemies, and not for Mediators; and that they had nothing to do but to be gone. These Ambassadors sent an account of this to the *Hague*; and upon this News, the States-General (b) declared War against the King of *Sweden*; and order'd *Obdam* their Admiral to injure him all he could. The King of *Denmark* to derive an Advantage from their division, express'd (c) on the contrary by his Patents that he was dispos'd to make Peace with *Sweden* according to the Sentiments of the Mediators; and that in this Quality he own'd the Ministers of *Holland*. Some days after *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein* dy'd (d) in his Palace of *Toningen*; and left his Son *Christian Albert* for his Successor; and judging the Queen his Wife to be no less afflicted than himself,

(a) 15 of Aug. 1656

(b) 20 of Aug. 1659

(c) 30 of Aug. 1659

(d) 20 of Aug. 1659

himſelf, he wrote her Letters of Conſolation. At that time two *Whales* (a) were taken in one and the ſame day: One at the Mouth of the *Elb*, and the other in that of the River *Oder*, as they were returning into the *Baltique* Sea; for as they were ſeeking out freſh Water, they were Gravell'd upon the ſhore, and not being able to get thence, were there kill'd. At the ſame time *Czarnesky*, *Obdam*, *Ruyſter*, and *Montegu* return'd into their Countrey; but *Obdam* firſt put Ammuniti- and Proviſions into *Coppenhagen*.

(a) 20 of Sep. 1659.

Beſides, the Elector of *Brandenbourg* and the *Imperialiſts* not being able to do any thing in the Iſles of *Denmark*, for want of Ships, deſcended into *Pomerania*; and beſieged *Grypſwalden*, defended by *Muller*, who repuls'd (b) them. They alſo beſieged (c) *Demmin*, and took it upon Compoſition. Afterwards the Elector return'd to joyn the Confederates, who were at *Funen*; and ſeconded the Progreſſes they made there as we ſhall ſee. King *Charles* who was at *Nicoping* in the Iſle of *Falſtor*, took an Occaſion thence to write (d) to the Deputies of

(b) 30 of Sep. 1659
(c) 20 of Oct. 1659.
(d) 30 of Oct. 1659

of the Empire assembled at *Francfort*, and to complain of the Obstacles which the House of *Austria* interposed to the Peace. He represented to them that was attack'd the Liberty of the Empire, whose Tranquillity he had ever desired: that instead of aiding him, as a Prince of the Empire, as it was thereunto obliged by the Treaty of *Osnabrug*, it had made War upon him in *Poland* and *Denmark*; and brought King *Frederick* to break the Peace: That *Frederick* merited to be punish'd for it: That he had often made Complaints on that score to the States of the Empire: that he had ever acted with great sincerity and deference: But that in short, if he had not reason done him, he should be obliged to Right himself by Arms. At the same time the Confederates, the *Danes*, *Hollanders*, and *Poles* that were left in *Denmark*, assembled in *Jutland*, and were there shipt (a) into the Isle of *Funen*, with five thousand Horse, four thousand Foot, and a world of Provisions, Ammunition and Materials to make Bridges; and made Sail from *Kilo*. They toucht (b) at divers Places in

(a) 5 of Nov. 1659.

(b) 9 of Nov. 1659.

in *Funen*; the *Hollanders* having taken the turn on the *North* ſide of the Iſland; Inſomuch that the *Swedes* retreated to *Niborg*. The Confederates did likewiſe ſeize on the Iſle of *Phenſo*, and on ſome other Forts, and put the *Swedes* to the Sword. In a very ſhort time they ſeiz'd on the reſt of *Funen*; and *Charles* who received the News of it at *Nicoping*, when he was at Dinner with the French Ambaſſadour, riſing up ſuddenly, repaſs'd immediately into *Sealand*, where his Greateſt forces were. The Confederates reſolv'd to fight the *Swedes* who were Encamp'd at *Niborg* under the Conduct of *Philip* Count *Palatine* of *Sultzbach*; & coming up to them fell (a) to Blows. The Count *Palatine* did ſo vigorouſly charge the Right Wing of the Enemy that he made it buckle; and returning four times to the Charge, had four Horſes kill'd under him, without being wounded. But the *Danes* being backt by the *Hollanders*, rally'd, and being ſtronger in Number puſh'd the *Swedes* into *Niebourg*. The Vanquiſh'd Surrendred upon Diſcretion; and loſt four thouſand men, either killed or Priſoners, their

(a) 20 of Nov. 1659.

their Baggage, Artillery, and Ammunitions. As for Count *Philip Palatine*, when he saw the Battel lost, he embark'd without entring into the Town; and pass'd into *Sealand*, whither he carried the King the first News of this Defeat. The same day (a) was also unhappy to the *Suedes* in *Prussia*. *Lubomirski*, by the Order of *Casimir*, who was at *Dantzick*, attack'd the *Testes* upon the *Vistula*; and having reduced the Besieged to the extremity of all things, especially to that of Wood and Salt, obliged them to Surrender upon Composition, and had them conducted to *Amelam*. The People of *Coppenhagen* having received Tydings of the Victory at *Nieberg*, Celebrated (b) their Joy for it in publick Actions of Joy; and the same Night they made a furious Sally upon the *Suedes* under the Conduct of *Frederick Alefeld*. Having surprised them, they cut part of them in pieces; and oblig'd the rest to retreat. He Summon'd the *Suedish* Governors of the Neighbouring Islands to depart thence, and entred therein without opposition. Thus they thanked God by Solemn Devotions; and

(a) 24 of Nov. 1659.

(b) 25 of Nov. 1659.

and pass'd the rest of the Day, and the whole Night in eating and drinking. Some days after to redouble their Joy, the *Hollanders* caused (a) thirty Ships to enter therein full of Victuals; and unloaded them in the Town, of which the Inhabitants stood in great need. *Charles* rais'd his Constancy above so many Misfortunes; and sent fresh Forces to *Coppenhagen* to Block-up the Town. Having sent an Ambassodor Extraordinary into *Holland*. The *States-General* of the *United Provinces* made Peace with him; and deliver'd all the *Swedes* they held Prisoners. Then the *Imperialists* departed (b) *Pomerania*; and retired to Winter in *Silesia*, or in the Dutchy of *Mecklembourg*. Thus they rais'd the Siege they had continued at *Stetin* from the End of the Month of *August*. The Count *de Sourch* the Emperours Lieutenant, had attack'd it all the while, and *Wurtz* all the while defended it with as much Valour, Prudence, and Vigilance as can be imagined. For he made Frequent and furious Sallies upon the Enemies; took care to Extinguish the fire, which the Granadoes, that were thrown into the Town, had kindled

(a) 26 of Nov. 1659

(b) 29 of Nov. 1659

kindled in divers Places; had continually Ammunitions and Provisions convey'd into it: still hinder'd the Enemy from seizing on the Mouth of the *Oder*; Employ'd both Mildness & Menace to hinder Seditions, and all sort of Artifice to discover those that favour'd the Beleaguerers. *Lazara Kage* a Leader of the *Swedes*, fell into *Norway*; and near *Bahus* (a) defeated five hundreed Horse, Commanded by *Bielke* a *Danish* Lord. In the mean while, the Ambassadours who interceded for Peace, took the time of *Charles* his Misfortunes to visit him, and made him new Instances to dispose him therennto. But he remained fixt in his first Sentiments; and told them that when he had regain'd the advantages he had lost, he would become more tractable, and that he meant the Peace should be an effect of his Generosity, and not of the Disorder of his Affairs. However he would not appear an Enemy to all Accommodation; and deferr'd declaring to them his last Resolution, 'till such time as he had conferr'd with the States of his Kingdom.

(a) 25 of Dec. 1659

He

He conven'd (a) the States at *Gothembourg*, where he made his Entry; and assisted at them, giving Session to his Son then a Child, and causing him to be acknowledg'd his Successor. Going to the Frontier of the Kingdom, there to regulate some affair, in his return on the way he fell sick of a Purple Feavor complicated with a Pleurisie; and died (b) thirty seven Years old. He declared the Queen his Wife Regent by his Will: His Brother *Johannes-Adolphus Palatine* for his Lieutenant-General in the Kingdom; and nominated as Councellors of State, Count *Wrangel*, Lord High Admiral, *Magnus-Gabriel de la Gardie*, Lord High Chancellor, and Count *Flaming*, Lord High Treasurer of *Sueden*. He was short of Stature, had a pleasant Countenance, full of Wit, Prudent, Valiant, Generous, Beneficent, Liberal without Profusion, fixt in his Resolutions, indefatigable in Labour, sincere in the Administration of Justice, Jelous of his Glory; and active beyond Imagination. And indeed he made War at the same time in *Poland*, in *Prussia*, in *Lifelond*, in the Isle of *Funen*, in *Jutland*, in *Schonen*

(a) 8 of Jan. 1660.

(b) 13 of Feb. 1660.

Schonen, in *Pomerania*, in *Holsatia*, & an infinity of Voyages into those several Places. Tho' fortune had been adverse to him towards the End of his Life, he had render'd the Arms of *Sweden* so formidable to its Enemies, that by the Treaty of Peace that was made at *Oliva* near *Dantzich*, King *Frederick* was constrain'd to Execute that of *Roschild*; and *John Casimir*, King of *Poland* to renounce his Pretensions to the Crown of *Sweden*. *Charles* of *Bavaria*, the only Son and Successor of so Magnanimous a Prince, was brought up under the Tutelage of his Mother and the Senate; and has since given signal proofs of his Courage and Valour.

The End.

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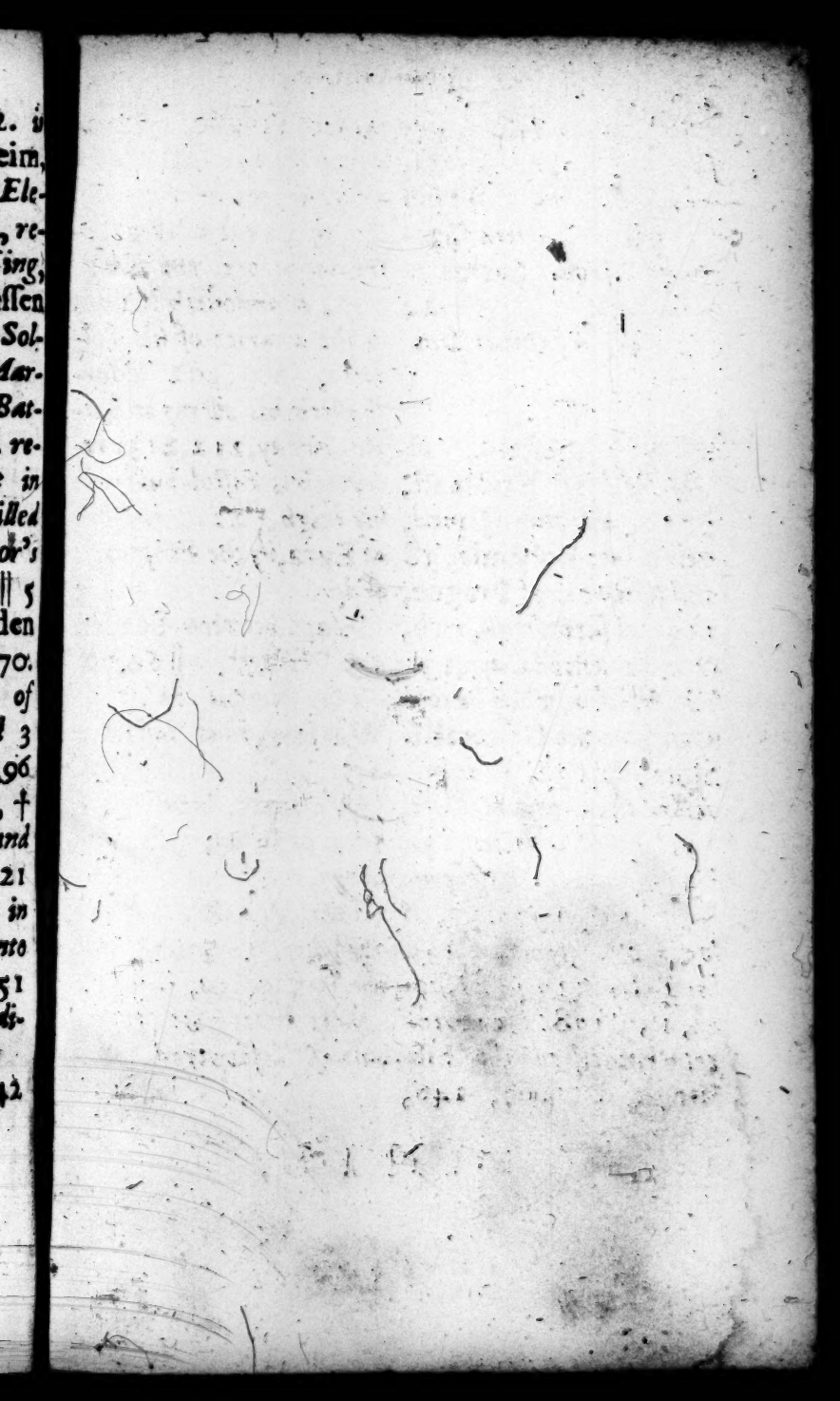
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